INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURA
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVII NO. 271— BOMBAY, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 16 1929 ONE ANNA

Labour Cabinet Recognises Nadir Khan's Regime.

NO BARGAINING IN DELHI MANIFESTO.

It Is The Only Honourable Course, Says Mr. B. Das

APPEAL TO LIBERALS TO HOLD FEDERATION AT LAHORE.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13.

Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., Chief Whip of the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly, who visited Delhi for a day, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"I wired Pandit Motilal Nehru and His Excellency the Viceroy subscribing to the Leaders' manifesto issued from Delhi over the Viceregal statement. In certain circles specially in the moderate camp I find a little bewilderment over this manifesto as they fear there was introduced in it a bargaining spirit. I can see no such spirit in the manifesto and I am of opinion that it was the only honourable and dignified step that public leaders of India could have taken. On first perusal of the Viceregal statement at Cuttack on the 2nd instant I wired to Mr. Aney that "Viceregal statement needs defining. Leaders must get assurance on doubtful issues". Time has proved that while in India we have shown great breadth of vision and statesmanship, in England Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading lost their heads. Lord Irwin has now the chance to rank as the greatest Viceroy after Lord Ripon, but those of us who wish him well must demand the extension of his Viceroyalty to enable him to inaugurate in India the Constitution for Dominion Status over which he has staked his great reputation.

APPEAL TO LIBERALS.

India is ready to co-operate with Britain to frame the Constitution for Dominion Status. I ask my Liberal friends to understand that spirit and to arrange their Liberal Federation at Lahore alongside with the Congress. May I also appeal to different Muslim organisations (I need not appeal to the Muslim League, last year it held its session at Calcutta) to arrange their annual events at Lahore. If we cannot meet under the same roof, at least let us meet in neighbourly fashion.

I representing Orissa as I do and she is clamouring for the status of a separate province for the last thirty years and the late Mr. Montague recognised her just aspirations, may I say that Orissa is pleased over the Viceregal statement and whole-heartedly agrees with the Leaders' manifesto. Orissa only desires that some of her representatives should participate in the Round Table Conference at Whitehall to ensure her the privileges of being a separate autonomous province under the scheme of Federated States of Indian Empire."—A. P.

SYDENHAM SEES EMPIRE'S DOOM!

Viceroy's Statement And Mahatma's "Insolence."

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Writing to the "Daily Mail" Lord Sydenham says: "The Labour Government have by their action prejudiced in advance the verdict of the Simon Commission. Our enemies in India have ceased to attach any importance to the report. They will base all their expectation and direct all their strategy upon the task of what they hope to extract from Government at the Round Table Conference by playing upon the fears of the Government at the prospect of a breakdown of the Conference. By one stroke of the pen the Labour Government have transformed the whole aspect of the Indian question. Whitehall has taken a decision pregnant with possibilities for peril in the face of the outrageous ultimaturm dellvered to them by the Calcutta Congress."

Lord Sydenham then points out that Mahatma Gandhi after paying a tribute to Lord Irwin has insolently announced that the Viceroy's declaration provides further jnstification for direct action and concludes:

"It is a crime against the multitudinous Indian peoples as also the Empire to suggest that the grant of Dominion Status to India is a near prospect. We shall before long be forced to govern or to go. If we abandon our unfinished task in India we shall be betraying the solemn responsibility which we undertook towards the masses of India. We shall earn the contempt of the Eastern world and sign the Empire's doom."—Free Press.

VICEROY'S STATEMENT.

"Bombay Presidency Association's Support.

At a meeting of the council of the Bombay Presidency Association held on Wednesday afternoon under the presidency of Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., the following resolution was passed:—

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association have carefully considered the recent pronouncement by His Excellency the Viceroy on behalf of His Majesty's Government. The Council appreciate the sincerity of purpose and liberality of spirit underlying the pronouncement.

The Council consider the reaffirmation of Dominion Status as the natural issue of Indian constitutional progress was essential in view of considerable doubts raised in recent years by responsible statesmen.

The Council appreciate the fundamental change of procedure, whereby representatives of India will be invited to meet His Majesty's Government in conference for the purpose of arriving at the greatest possible measure of agreement regarding the proposals to be submitted to Parliament for the attainment of Dominion Status by India and thereby reaching a solution which might carry the willing assent of political India.

The Council trust, that inorder to secure the spontaneous and universal support of political India for the proposed Round Table Conference, His Majesty's Govern ment will consider the desirability of immediately adopting a policy of conciliation.

The proposed Round Table Conference should be convened as early as practicable and composed of such representatives of progressive opinion as will command the confidence of politically-minded people of India.

Calcutta Parliament Welcomes Viceroy's Announcement.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The Calcutta Parliament last night welcomed by a majority of votes H. E. the Viceroy's announcement regarding Dominion Status for India, on the motion of Mr. D. C. Ghose. Mr. A. H. Watson presided. Dr. H. W. B. Moreno supporting the resolution suggested that if India was to gain Dominion Status leaders should take into consideration the views of the minority. Mr. N. C. Chatterjee who opposed the resolution stated that if other Provinces accepted Dominion Status Bengal would stand out alone for complete independence.—A. P.

BELGIAN CABINET CRISIS.

A Temporary Postponement.

CATHOLIC PARTY'S REQUEST TO PREMIER.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Brussels.—The Cabinet crisis has been postponed at least temporarily. The Catholic deputies are requesting Premier Jaspar to defer decision on the language question pending the plenary meeting of the Catholic right on the 19th instant.—Reuter.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF DISTRICT JUDGE.

Scotland Yard's Appeal.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Scotland Yard has made the following official announcement: "Mr. Ernest Milsom, Indian Civil Service, District Judge, left Lausanne on November 4 when it is believed he crossed from Le Havre to Southampton "en route" to a convalescent home at Cowes, and has not been seen since." Scotland Yard appeals to anyone knowing his whereabouts to communicate with the police.—Reuter.

HE "HAD ALL DISEASES OF WORLD.

Scotland Yard's S. O. S.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Scotland Yard's S. O. S. for Mr. Milsom has been broadcast by wireless. Mr. Milsom's brother, interviewed by Reuter, said Mr. Ernest worked in a district in Bengal, and had been on sick-leave for a year. He was recently worried about his health, and told his brother that he "had all diseases in the world." His wife and two children who were still in Lausanne were "frantic with anxiety".—Reuter.

R.101's FLIGHT ON SATURDAY.

To Carry 100 Members Of Parliament.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Rugby.—When R. 101 makes her five hours' trip on Saturday she will have about 180 people on board, including 30 members of the House of Commons and 20 members of the House of Lords. This total will be the largest number of individuals ever yet taken into the air by any form of vessel. The accommodation on R. 101 is such that the dining saloon has room for 50 people at a sitting.—B. O. W.

Sir Malcolm Hailey At Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 15.

His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey arrived here this morning and will stay till the beginning of December. His Excellency will deliver the convocation address of the Allahabad University.—A. P.

NEW REGIME IN AFGHANISTAN.

Labour Cabinet's Recognition.

MR. HENDERSON'S WIRE TO KABUL.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Mr. Henderson has telegraphed to the Kabul Foreign Office recognising, on behalf of the British Empire, the Government of Nadir Khan who is described in the telegram as Nadir Shah.—Reuter.

FROM C-IN-C TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Sir W. Birdwood For Australia.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 15.

Very keen interest is evinced here in the report that Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood will succeed Lord Stonehaven as Governor-General of Australia in June. Mr. Scullin is not aware of the report, but a highly placed official states that Sir W. Birdwood is considering the offer. Sir John Monash expressed opinion that the appointment would be very popular.—Reuter.

10,000 PERSONS ATTEND FUNERAL.

"Baghdad Times" on Abdul Mubin's Letter.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Bagdad.—It appears there is an important omission in the summary handed to the Press representatives of late Premier Muhsin's letter to his son, namely: "Iraqui people who are demanding independence are in fact weak and very far from deserving independence, yet unable to appreciate the advice given by men of honour like myself."

HIS MENTAL DISTRESS.

Commenting on the letter the "Baghdad Times" says: "We grieve most sincerely to think of the acute mental distress which must have been primarily responsible for bringing the life of Muhsin to such an untimely end and the last thing we desire is that there should be recriminations at the time of national sorrow. On the other hand, we feel most strongly that any suggestion that the late Premier's depression was brought about in any way by Britain's attitude towards Iraq—an attitude which has been even more than usually generous of late—should immediately be repudiated. It will be found that the frailties of the late Premier's own countrymen rather than the actions of a straightforward ally who has promised to do her best to bring Iraq into the League of Nations within the next three years were the cause of grave concern to the great Minister of State who is no longer with us and whom Iraq can so ill-afford to lose."

10,000 ATTEND FUNERAL.

A funeral procession consisting of ten thousand persons marched to-day and was witnessed by huge crowds. Muhsin's remains were buried in the historic Gailani Mosque. The Crown Prince of Iraq and Acting High Commissioner attended the funeral.—Reuter.

EXCITED LIVERPOOL COTTON EXCHANGE.

Rush For Cotton Contracts.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

As a result of reductions in the rediscount rates of Federal Reserve Bank and lower income-tax rates in U. S. there was considerable excitement in Liverpool Cotton Market. There was considerable demand for contracts and prices ruled at a rise of 15 points.

ALLAHABAD CONFERENCE.

Leaders Arrive For The Meeting.

GANDHIJI AT "ANAND BHAWAN."

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 15.

Mahatma Gandhi with Mrs. Gandhi and party arrived here by car late this evening from Partabgarh. Gandhiji was accorded an enthusiastic reception on arrival at the "Anand Bhawan", the residence of Pandit Motilal Nehru, where a large crowd had gathered. In route Gandhiji addressed a meeting while entering the Allahabad District in the Seram Tahsil, where he was also, it is understood, presented with a purse.

The leaders from various parts of India who are signatories to the Delhi Leaders' manifesto in regard to Viceroy's announcement, are also arriving to take part in the meeting arranged to take place here.—Free Press.

Mr. Walchand's Wire To Motilalji.

BOMBAY, Nov. 15.

Replying to a telegraphic invitation from Pandit Motilal Nehru to attend the Leaders' Conference at Allahabad on the 18th, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, the President of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has replied as follows: 'Notice too short. Suggest deferring consideration first or second week December.—Free Press.

Dutch Pilots' Certificate To R. A. F.

BATAVIA, Nov. 15.

Dutch pilots who have made 15 trips from Holland to East Indies are unable to understand the complaint of Liberal Knottendelt in the Second Chamber. They say that they have experienced very cordial and very sporting reception and collaboration from Royal Air Force and the Imperial Airways.—Reuter.

Gold Embargo In Japan To Go.

TOKYO, Nov. 15.

Well-informed circles state that gold embargo will be lifted in middle of January.—Reuter.

Das Village Welfare Scheme In Operation.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The C. R. Dass Village Welfare Scheme which was accepted by the Government after his death is now in full swing. Over 500 trained Sanitary Inspectors are working in the Districts of Bengal, under the Public Health Department, each Thana being under a Sanitary Inspector with a well-qualified staff.—Free Press.

Pusa Board Of Agriculture.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

It is understood that at the forthcoming meeting of the Board of Agriculture in December at Pusa, discussion will take place in the light of the Recommendations of the Agricultural Commission.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received H. H. the Nawab vernment House Bombay on Friday.

The Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Pearson and Mr. and Mrs. E. G. L. Laird MacGregor lunched at Government House on Friday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended a Cinema Performance at the Excelsior Theatre in aid of the Sind Relief Fund on Friday.

NATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE.

Proposed Conference Of Shipping Interests.

SIR G. RAINY MOOTS QUESTION WITH VICEROY.

DELHI, Nov. 14.

It was announced by Sir George Rainy in the Simla session of the Assembly that on return of Lord Irwin the Government of India would suggest to His Excellency the summoning of a conference of all shipping interests to consider the question of developing a national mercantile marine without recourse to the coastal reservation as advocated by Mr. Haji's Bill which had met with the Assembly's acceptance. It is reliably understood that Sir George Rainy has already mooted the question of the Conference with His Excellency and that details concerning the Conference such as the venue, terms of reference, and composition of the Conference, are under discussion. A demand has been made that the Conference should be constituted in a manner that it would command public confidence.

There were clear indications given in Simla itself by party leaders that in order that the Conference may meet to some purpose, care should be taken to ensure that national interests were given predominence as distinguished from alien interests. Unless composition is satisfactory, it is not expected that the Conference would enthuse party leaders to the extent of persuading them to participate in the Conference.—Free Press.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S "THREAT" TO MAGISTRATE.

I Refuse To Appear From To-morrow.

SEQUEL TO POLICE SEARCH IN LAHORE COURT.

LAHORE, Nov. 15.

"If that is to continue, I will refuse to appear in this court from to-morrow", said Khan Saheb Kalandar Ali, Public Prosecutor referring to the police searches at the gate of the Central Jail where the Lahore "Conspiracy" case is being conducted.

POSTMAN DETAINED.

Just before lunch, Mr. Kalandar Ali drew the attention of the court to a postman who came to the Court to distribute letters being detained at the gate, and to the unnecessary delay which was caused in receiving letters.

MAGISTRATE CHANGES MIND SOON.

Upon his request, the Court issued a permanent non-search permit. Later, it is believed at the intervention of the police, the Magistrate altered the permit subjecting it to search.

Mr. Kalandar Ali protesting saying that the Court had issued a non-search pass but had later on altered it at the instance of the police. The postman, he said, could not allow his letters duly insured to be searched. The Magistrate reserved orders.

Kamaldin, an employee of the Central Co-operative Bank deposed he was an eye-witness.

Replying to the cross-examination by the accused, Shiv Varma witness said that the murder took place in so short a time that he could not collect himself and again the driver took some time in stopping his car. He further stated that before identifying Bhagat Singh at an identification parade, witness had not heard of him, nor seen him.

The Court stands adjourned.—Free Press

DR. DE'S QUALIFICATIONS.

Challenged By European Member.

STORMY DEBATE IN CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

Dr. B. N. De, whose temporary appointment as Chief Engineer of the Calcutta Corporation was the subject of a prolonged controversy between the Bengal Government and the Corporation, figured this evening in a stormy Corporation meeting.

Mr. Hessling, a member from the European group, read out an affidavit sworn by an unknown person recntly in England challenging the truth of Dr. De's qualifications and achievements mentioned in his application and opposing the recommendations of the F. E. G. P. Committee of the Corporation to appoint Dr. De on his vacating the temporary Post on Mr. Coatman returning yesterday, as Special Officer for designing and supervising schemes of Drainage Extension, on a salary of Rs. 2,500 a month.

Out of a long list of Dr. De's qualifications, only three items were selected and characterised as untrue. Mr. Hessling maintaining discreet silence regarding the remaining qualifications and achievements of the Doctor.

DISCLOSE THE NAME OF INFORMANT.

Mr. Santosh Basu, a member of the Congress Party in the Corporation and the Mayor repeatedly asked Mr. Hessling to disclose the source of his information which might form the basis of an enquiry. Mr. Hessling persistently refused to comply with this request.

MAYOR'S STRAIGHT QUESTION.

The Mayor finally clinched the matter by putting a direct question, as to whether the information was supplied to him by a Corporation Officer in England on leave who reached Calcutta only yesterday. He was further requestion to lay on the table all the information against Dr. De, But Mr. Hessling refused to be drawn in. The Mayor characterised this attitude as unfair to the Corporation and to the Officer concerned.

The Corporation eventually decided on requesting Dr. De to furnish them with a reply to these allegations made on the floor of the House, and adjourning the final consideration of the matter, pending which Dr. De is, however, allowed to act as Special Officer on terms already recommended.—Free Press.

FREE ACCIDEN T INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 9.

SHARES

...ation On Rumours.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

The share market ruled quiet on unfounded rumours.. There was long liquidation and prices closed lower.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Bombay Dyeing 743, 33, 35, 26, 30, 21.
Century 318, 10, 13, 11.
Colaba 131.
Crescent 87.
Fazul 543, 36, 37, 33, 37, 27.
Indore 367, 66.
Madhowji 28.
Nagpur 471, 70.
New Great 166.
Pearl 322, 23, 15, 16.
Simplex 43.
Swadeshi 396, 95.
Burma 771, 67, 66, 62.
Hydro 1243, 27, 25, 27, 16.
Tram 141, 39-6.
Deff. 281, 83, 71, 74, 70.
Ord. 68-8, 65, 64-14.
Bundi 16-14, 12, 14.
Indian 268, 63, 60.
Katni Ord. 202, 198.
Alcock 313, 7, 8-2.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) xd 340
Apollo 50, nil 3.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 166.
Bharat (500) 10y, 75
Bombay Cotton (200 201 150.
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201, 721/4
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 150.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Central India 470.
Century 100, 311-4.
Colaba Land 100, 131-4.
Crescent, 100 82-8.
Curirmbhoy 250 nil 97/8.
David 250, nil 200.
Dawn 250 485.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-5-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 135.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60.
Elphinstone 100, 6/4.
Fazulbhoy 320, 527-8.
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100, 148-12.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6y 100, 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 111-4.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1,200.
Indore Malwa 100 (1,221, 365.
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000, 100y. 1800.
Kohinoor 19, 152-8.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil 1490.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1200.
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 700.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 40.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88/12
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 155.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 162-8.
Osmanshahi 75 274y 45.
Pearl 210, 316-4.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil 2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 61.
Sholapur 1000 10f. xd. 3600.
Simplex 180, 20, 45.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12.
Swadeshi 100, 395.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2450.
Western India Spinning 1,000, 975

BANKS.

Bank of India 80, 2, 2 xd. 98-8.
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77.
Central 200 xd. 16-12.
Imperial 605, 40 xd. 1367-8.
Eastern £5 xd. 88.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 337-8.
Union 5/11 3-6.
P. & O. Bank £10. 10f, 122,

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. xd. 16/14.
Central India Mining 5-12.
Gwalior Cement 88, 94.
Indian Cement 260.
Punjab Cement 100, 11-8.
Shahabad Cement, 10y. 145.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 17-8.
United Cement 100 6y 67.
Katni Defd. 700.
Katni Ord. 198-12.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 782/8.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 115
Central Provinces 89.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 86-8.
Mandra Jhon 90, 1/15/2f, 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 652-8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd., 125
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 690.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 139-8.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10 f. xd. 1316-4.
Tata Power 800; nil 575.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f. 150.
Poona Electricity 100, 1y. 147-8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1130 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 217/8.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 277-8.
New Berar 500 70y. 885.
New Mofussil 400, 30y, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U.P. 50-0-30y. 515.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1915.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 12-6.
New Indian Assurance 6y. 26-6.
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2040.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 6-9.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y. 308-12.
Attock Oil, 1, nil; 35.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 220
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 32.
Burma (1) Corporation 762-8.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 11-8.
Indian Radio Ord. 350.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 187/8
Kemp 200 15 183/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 11.
Tata Construction xd. 43
Tata Iron Ordy. 64-4.
Tata Iron Defd. 270-12.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T. 8 p.c. 103.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T. 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 107-8.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8,108-12.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata 1st Pref. 140.
Tata 2nd Pref. 81-4.
Andhra Pref. 1030.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1080.
Tata Power 1060.

FREE TREATMENT FOR
LEPROSY
UNDER SPECIAL DIET.
All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.
DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN FIRST TRY, THEN BUY.
50,000 Free
Sample packets for LEUCODERMA.
It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to:—
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DOES IT TROUBLE YOU? IF SO, try Seller's Lotus Honey, the safest, surest and most high-praised. Nature Cure for Eye-diseases, Cures even Cataract, etc. Literature free. THOMSON & TAYLOR LTD. BOMBAY.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE
The Charm of Indian Bayadere
FOLDANARA OIL
BOMBAY

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 14.

December	17.10+.10
January	17.25+.11
March	17.52+.11
May	17.80+.12
July	17.99+09
Middling Spot	17.30+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 14.

December	17.03+.13
January	17.16+.12
Middling Spot	16.93+.17

NEW YORK.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	17.22+.31
March	17.49+.30
May	17.76+.29

New York. 11-45 a.m.

January	17.21+.36
March	17.48+.34
March	17.76+.34

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 14.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	46,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	16,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

	Opening	Closing
November		9.10+.14
December		9.12+.14
January	9.11	9.17+.14
February		9.20+.15
March	9.19	9.27+.14
April		9.29+.14
May	9.30	9.37+.15
June		9.38+.16
July	9.35	9.44+.16
August		9.44+.16
September		9.45+.17
October	9.37	9.45+.16
November		9.46+.17
January, 1931		9.46+.17
Middling Spot		9.39+.17

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	1,500

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

Scinde, Fully Good	5.35+.15
Scinde, Fine	5.60+.15
Scinde, Superfine	5.85+.15
Bengal, Good	5.10+.15
Bengal, Fully Good	5.35+.15
Bengal, Fine	5.60+.16
Oomra, Good	6.25+.15
Oomra, Fully Good	6.55+.15
Oomra, Fine	6.85+.15
Broach, Fully Good	7.20+.15
Broach, Fine	7.45+.15
Broach, Superfine	7.70+.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

November	14.13—.14
January	14.13 Unchanged
March	14.28—.02
May	14.48—.02
July	14.68—.02
November	14.85 Unchanged
Sakellaridis, Spot	F.G.F., 15.00+.20

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 14.

Silver—No special future. Small business. Market is quiet.

Spot	22.9/16
Forward	22-13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 14.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. 4-4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 14.

Interest, Day to Day Market Loans	5-7/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans	5 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-11/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-11/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	6-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-3/4 p.c.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 14.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£18.3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£122.1/2
National Bank	£48-1/8
Eastern Bank	£6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£84-7/8
Conversion Loan	£73-7/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£100-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£49-3/4
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£54
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£64
Consols	£53
War Loan 5 p.c.	£99-5/8
Victory Bonds 5 p.c.	£[illegible]

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 14.

T T Berlin on London	20.39-1/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.08
T T Brussels on London	34.86
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	93.15
T T Berne on London	25.16
T T Paris on London	123.65
T T London on Prague	164.62

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 14.

Demand Bills	487.31

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 14.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.
S'ment Sellers Dec. 40/3
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. 40/9
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Afloat Sellers 42/
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 11/7-1/2 Sellers.
Jan/March per cwt 11/10-1/2 Sellers.
C. & F. Bombay.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 11/8-3/4 Sellers.
C. & F. Karachi.
Oct./Dec. per cwt 11/9-1/4 Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 14.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 8.5/16d. Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 14.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan. £8/0/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. £16/17/6
Rapeseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Selers Nov/Dec. £18/5/0

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 14.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. £23/0/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
S'ment Sellers April/May £19/17/6
Linseed La Plata, ton.
S'ment Hull Sellers Dec/Jan. £18/11/3
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. £23/0/0

LINSEED, OIL.

London, Nov. 14.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt Delivery Buyers Dec. 39/9
Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt Delivery Buyers Jan/April 38/3

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 14.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality) Spot 11-5/8

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 14.

Copper Brazier.	£92
Yellow Metal	£71
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£20-1/2
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£13
Tin, English Ingots	£179

LIVERPOOL CABLES.

We have received the following telegrams from our Liverpool friends dated 15th November 1929.

Messrs. J. N. Springman and Co:—"Steadier undertone of the market but market dependant outside influences which still unsettled."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"America consumed October 641,000 bales."

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Nov. 15.

Ready Prices as well as Forward prices are improved by about an anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Market will remain entirely (Both Kanta and Soda) closed to-morrow being 'Kartaki Poonem'.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7/15/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Queda Rs. 7/14/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Nov.-Dec. Rs. 7/13/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-Mar Rs. 7/15/0 per cwt. F.B.H.
B.E.D. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Rs. 7/14/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Steadier.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Nov. 20.20 — 5.
Feb. 18.50 up 20.

The Canadian Government estimate crop 293,100,000 Bushels against their last estimate 281,000,000 Bushels.

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 15.

The local market opened steady at Rs. 316/8 for Broach A. M. delivery and improved on short covering and commission houses buying. Later on prices further advanced on firm, Liverpool advices and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.|M. 319|4.
Oomra D.|S. 273|12.
Oomera Mar. 279|12.
Benga D.|J. 223.
Bengal Mar. 216|12.

PRIVATE CABLES.

—:o:—

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. has received from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—

"America consumed October 641,000 bales."

"Market was firm and fairly active on improved buying, influenced by strength of Wall Street and better Spot demand."

"Chicago cables Wheat fair export demand: Stock Exchange steadier."

"Government estimates crop Canada all Wheat 29,38,99,000, Ryo 1,29,19,000. Oats 28,02,70,000."

Hemelryk:—"America consumed October, 641,000 bales."

New York:—"No pressure. There is some change in sentiment influenced by Stock market rally. General belief that market seems to be sold out. Will probably probably continue to be irregular for a while but consider present prices low. Piece goods quiet and somewhat lower. Yarn dull but no pressure."

Reuter:—"Market was firm and fairly active on improved buying, influenced by strength of Wall Street and better spot demand."

Bombay, Nov. 15.

Hemelryk:—"America consumed October 641,000 bales."

New York:—"No pressure. There is some change in sentiment influenced by Stock market rally. General belief that market seems to be sold out. Will probably continue to be irregular for a while but consider present prices low. Piece goods quiet and somewhat lower. Yarn dull but no pressure."

Reuter:—"Market was firm and fairly active on improved buying, influenced by strength of Wall Street and better spot demand."

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

Bengal 214 D.J.
Bengal 220 March.
Broach 317 A.M.
Oomra 271 D.J.
Oomra 277 March.

SPOT RATE.

	Bombay, Nov. 15.		
Bengal	223	219	214
Sindh	226	221	216
Punjab	220	216	211
Rajputana	223	219	214

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

100 Bombay and Co. Shegaon 275
100 Bombay and Co. Amalner 188.
100 Bombay and Co. Akola 188.
100 Forbes and Co. Budhgaon 271.
100 P. R. Vakharia Upland 289.
100 Japan T. and Co. Ujjain 245.
100 N. Manilal Hathras 223.
100 N. Manilal Bengal 229.
100 N. Rajaram and Co. Hingoli 222.
200 N. Rajaram and Co. Chalisgaon 230.
100 Arjan Khimjee Comptah 294.
100 Toyomankwak Maheji 325.
100 Pery Steel and Co. Veraval 180.
100 A. Damodar and Co. Pandharpur 276.

Saturday Ready Cotton Market will remain closed.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 532/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 124/- per ton.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.) Liverpool, Nov. 15.

Dec. close at 8s. 3 5/8d. — 1/8d.
Mar. close at 8s. 10d. — 1/4d.
May close at 9s. 1 5/8d. up 3/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

—:o:—

Dec. per bushel dol. 1.15-5/8 up 1-1/4.
Mar. per bushel dol. 1.22-1/2 up 1-1/4.
May per bushed dol. 1.26-3/8 up 1-3/8.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

—:o:—

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK, AS ON THE 8TH INSTANT.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	6,2[illegible],000
Public Deposits	11,01,56,000
Other Deposits	71,61,55,000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	1,83,30,000
Rupees	95,16,41,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	30,18,73,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,88,29,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	—
Loans	7,96,47,000
Cash Credits	21,63,02,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	3,73,16,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	29,54,000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,84,56,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra.	—
Sundries	76,09,000
Balances with other Banks	18,73,000
	70,48,59,000
Cash	24,67,82,000
Rupees	95,16,41,000

The above balance sheet includes:—Deposits in London £1,104,600; Advance and Investments in London £1,018,900; Cash and balances at other Banks in London £141,000.

Percentage 29.28. Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Liabilities:—Public Deposits Rs. 1,87,75,000 Decrease; Other Deposits Rs. 3,79,000 Increase.

Assets:—Bank's Investments Rs. 16,00,000 Increase; Loans Rs. 17,20,000 Decrease. Cash Credits Rs. 78,59,000 Decrease: Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 65,01,000 Increase; Cash Rs. 1,69,41,000 Decrease.

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HENNESSY'S
BRANDY
The Genuine Brandy
Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

THE NEW INDIA
Assurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office:—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.
CAPITAL
Authorized .. Rs. 2,00,00,000
Paid Up .. Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed .. Rs. 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,571
"The NEW INDIA is admitted" "by the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance—June 1929
Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—
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NIM OINTMENT
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
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P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
			16,650
16 Nov.	Ranchi ..		11,120
23 „	Macedonia* ..		10,954
30 „	Morea ..		16,068
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	ALL	
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
			16,611
21 „	Rawalpindi*		11,518
28 „	Kaiser-i-Hind	VESSELS	
1930			16,572
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		10,602
11 „	Ranpura ..		16,568
18 „	Rajputana* ..		16,650
25 „	Ranchi ..		20,847
1 Feb	Mooltan x ..		10,954
8 „	Morea ..		10,946
15 „	Mantua* ..	NOW SAIL	
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
			20,837
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		11,518
8 „	Kaiser-i-Hind	DIRECT	10,602
15 „	Razmak@ ..		16,601
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,088
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,650
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,619
12 „	Rawalpindi*	FROM	10,946
17 „	Morea(Extra)		10,602
19 „	Razmak ..		11,000
25 „	Malwa* ..		16,572
26 „	Narkunda* ..	BOMBAY	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..	WITHOUT	16,568
17 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..		10,946
14 „	Comorin ..	TRAN-	15,132
21 „	Maloja ..	SHIPMENT	20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12 „	Malwa ..	AT	11,000
19 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
26 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
2nd Aug	Morea ..	ADEN	10,946
9th „	Macedonia ..		11,120
16th „	Narkundax ..		16,572
23rd „	Razmak ..		10,857
30th „	Rajputana ..		16,568

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
28th Nov. ..	Dumana	—	8,427
19th Dec. —	Dumala	—	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana	—	8,427
24th „ —	Dumala	—	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents. Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929			
22nd Nov.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
30th Nov.	Mirzapore *.	Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan —	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera —	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan —	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja —	Colombo and Australia.	
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
23rd „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 about			
16th Nov	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi.	
18th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & C'Mandvi.	
20th „	Khandalla.	East & South Africa.	
20th Nov.	Bankura ..	Basrah via Verawal Mangrole Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
20th Dec.	Ellora ..	Mombassa	
22nd „	Varsova —	Busrah via Karachi	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aNagato Maru ..	5901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	— —	@27 „
Yamagata Maru.	3807	19 Nov.	2 Dec'.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	— —	@11Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	— —	@25Dec
*Tokiva Maru ..	6 2	16 Dec.	30 „
Tokushima Maru	5976	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	— —	@8 Jan
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Dec.	13 Jan.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	26 Dec	12 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
		Maiden	
Asama Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	18 Dec.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	5 Jan.	12 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
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Imperial Bank of India.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Bellasis Road. Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street. Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS. opened which can be ascertained on application.

A.C. GRAY, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Scattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonosek
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San-Francisco
Dairen	Nagasski	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKIN[illegible] and EXCHANGE business tr[illegible] acted

I. WASH[illegible]

INSURANCE.

East and West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Severa new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

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DOUBLE THE NUMBER

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.

Ask for Price List. Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

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ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangreue, Boils, Foul, Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi. Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer." Kandi.

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Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

L. Thosar, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22997.

INSURANCE.

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.	1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	„ 391 „	1926	„ 105 „
1927	„ 468 „	1927	„ 122 „
1928	„ 585 „	1928	„ 140 „

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.

Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

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1924—Rs. 22½ } per Rs. 1000 per Annum
1927 „ 25 }

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

LIONEL BARNETT

The World's most beautiful Child
was given Virol from Birth

"We owe thanks to Virol for the splendid specimen of British boyhood. I took Virol myself before baby was born. Since his birth Virol has been part of his daily diet. He has never had a day's illness, and has always been a joy to behold, good tempered and happy, and always a picture of health. It makes me happy to know he has such a splendid foundation to help him through life and the hardships of schooling." (Sgd.) Mrs. M. E. Barnett.

Give your own Child the same chance

Consider the perfect development which Virol gives to the muscles. The strong, firm bones built by Virol. The perfect skin made up of millions of tiny cells which Virol builds and keeps healthy. And, finally, the perfect health—"Lionel never had a day's illness, thanks to Virol."

VIROL

VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

...VTS.

...y your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words
AND
ONE ANNA

For each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department. 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—DEALERS, famous art work of Surat, Sandalwood carving speciality in boxes. Price list on application to J. G. GAJIALA BROS., Chhipwad Ambaji Road, Surat.
A R2000

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily Edition with or without Sunday Edition or Sunday Edition only. Apply for Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.
A

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless. Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps—Royal Telegraph College, Clock Tower, DELHI.
A R1974

WANTED—An experienced First Class ENGINEER with sound knowledge of turbine specially. Apply with testimonials and minimum pay acceptable. Approved candidate to join immediately. Box No. 2385, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle."
A 33076

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Only 17 Dt. Organising inspectors, 13 Sub-inspectors and 8 Supervisors on a fixed salary of Rs. 200-10-285, Rs. 100-5-140 and Rs. 65-5-100. Desiring people will have to remit Rs. 17, Rs. 13 and Rs. 8 respectively with their applications to qualify themselves. Good prospects for deserving people. In case of non-acceptance 1/2 the amount will only be refunded. Should reach the undersigned on or before 28th. Dec. 1929. This advt. will not appear again. P. VENKATRAO, Business Organiser, Lakkapandir St. Vizianagram City, B. N. Ry.
A R2002

WANTED—CANDIDATES to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, through fully qualified efficient and experienced staff. The Institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a Registered Body, the President of which is the Ex-minister of Education in U. P. The new Session commences from January, 1930. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow. MATHURA PRASAD NAITHANI, C.E.
A R1988

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company; BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

SITUATIONS VACANT

FOR INLAND AND MARINE SERVICE.

Applications are invited from candidates desirous to undergo a course of nine months' training as Wireless Operator. Certificates of Competency are granted by the Drector-General of Posts and Telegraphs (Wireless Branch), India, after an Examination. Bright prospects in service with great future potentialities. Apply for prospectus with one anna stamp to—THE PRINCIPAL BENGAL WIRELESS AND TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, 3, Burman Street, Calcutta.

WANTED.—CANDIDATES with the knowledge of English upto 5th standard, desirous of learning Compounding; apply to the RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Bombay 8.
A 33095

WANTED.—An ORPHAN, young and healthy HINDU LADY for household duties. Apply Box No. 2388 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2001

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—Young accomplished Hindu girl or Widow for young educated and accomplished person of good position. Apply immediately Box No. 2389, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2005

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST BOX 8... BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.
M 32979

WANTED—Suitable matches for a handsome and modest lady, aged 25, educated in English, Hindu, Urdu, well-versed in music, needle-work, etc. (2) A. Nepali rajput woman aged 26 with one child of 6 months (3) a beautiful Vaish girl aged 17 years .For No. 1 only men of independent views and means earning Rs. 400/ or more p.m. need apply with photoes and postal stamps of one rupee. HONY. SECRETARY, Widow's Home Delhi Daryaganj.
M R2003

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE DELHI —Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of L.D.Ss., M.B.H., M. S. E. H. and M. S. B., etc.
R1922

JOIN IMMEDIATELY—Agashe's First year and Intermediate Mathematics and Matriculation Couching classes. Admissions upto November end only. Apply Jalimsing Building, Fanaswadi, Bombay 2.
M R1996

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. S.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BEST and CHEAPEST: X'MAS CARDS, Birthday Cards, Children's Books, 1930 Annuals, Novels, Periodicals, Fashion Books, Almanacs, Ephemeris, Autographs. KING CO. Fort. Bombay.
T R1997

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—For immediate occupation and also from next months good ventilated double rooms in Morarji Goculdas Buildings Nos. 2 and 5 and also a corner shop on the main road at reasonable rents only. Apply to Mr. PARMANAND, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, between 8 and 10 a.m.
O R1995

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

TENDERS FOR COAL WORK.

MESSRS. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Bombay, as Agents of The British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., invite Tenders as under for the year 1930:—

Tenderers are requested to submit their inclusive rates for:—

TENDER NO. 1:

(a) Transporting coal from alongside collier and trimming in bunkers of steamers, either in the stream or in the Docks.
(b) Transporting coal from alongside collier and landing and stacking on the Company's coal grounds.
(c) Loading and transporting coal by boat from the Company's coal grounds and trimming in bunkers of vessels either in the Docks or in the stream.

TENDER NO. 2:

The same details as for Tender No. 1, but excluding boat-hire.

Rates are required to be inclusive, and should cover work by day and by night, and on Sundays and Holidays.

Tenderers are required to indicate the minimum quantities they can guarantee they can handle by day and by night.

All tenders must reach the undersigned by registered post by noon on the 2nd December, 1929, and the covers must bear the words "Coal Tender".

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.
33109

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED on behalf of the Notified Area Committee of Santa Cruz for the erection of a Market and appurtenances at Hasanabad Lane, Santa Cruz.

Tenders are to be delivered on or before WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant.

Particulars may be obtained of the Architect Mr. Hormasji Ardeshir at his Office at Century Building, 321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on payment of a fee of Rupees Three, and a sum of Rupees Twenty as Earnest Money.

November 16th, 1929.
R200

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for (1) the construction of S. W. Drain in Bandra Causeway and (2) concreting a portion of Bandra Causeway will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, 1929.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

The tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 14th November, 1929.
33114

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE PURCHASE OF EMPTY TINS AND CASES WITH TINS.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of the following which will be available at the General Stores Depot, Parel, Bombay, during 12 months commencing 1st January, 1930:—

(1) Empty kerosene and colza oil tins.
(2) Cases with 2 empty kerosene and colza oil tins in each.

2. Separate tender forms for each of the above, giving particulars and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be had from the Railway's Controller of Stores, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1 per form, which amount will not be returned. The tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelope enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the purchase of empty tins or cases with two tins" as the case may be. Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th November, 1929.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
28th October, 1929.
33066

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
I.C. No. 19 of 1929.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LTD., having its registered office at Bombay, at the Mill Premises at Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, without the Fort of Bombay.

Bai TARABAI, wife of Kantilal Mathuradas of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road outside the Fort, .. Petitioner.

The honourable Mr. Justice Mirza has, by an order, dated the 13th day of November 1929, appointed the Court Liquidator, (133 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay) to be Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1929.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 15th day of November, 1929.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY DAMAGED AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on TUESDAY, the 19th instant sell by Public Auction at 2 P.M. (S.T.) in Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co.'s Godown No. 'E' 85, Sewree Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

9 full-pressed bales African cotton "B. R." quality (country damaged).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES (BUNGALOWS, OUT-HOUSES, AND VACANT LAND) AT TARDEO ROAD AND CHIKALWADY, SLEATER ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay under the Consent Decree dated the 5th April, 1929, passed in consolidated suits No. 1264 of 1924 and 2738 of 1924, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 6th December next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in separate lots on the premises:—

LOT No. 1.—All that piece of Salt Batty ground or Foras land (but now redeemed from payment of cess) together with the messuages, tenements, bungalows and out-houses, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Tardeo Road, admeasuring about 5,923 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 26528, 528, New Nos. 13529, 14039, Old Survey No 111 to 113, New Survey No. 7022, Cadastral Survey No. 311, Tardeo Division, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3732, 3733, Street Nos. 101 to 105, Tardeo Road, and bounded on the North partly by the property of Jetha Ludha and partly by the property hereinafter described in Lot No. 2, on the South partly by the property of Rustomji Ruttonji Bottlewalla, partly by the property of Shankershett Bhiwji and partly by the property of Madan Bhiwji, on the East partly by the property of Wasoodev Ramchandra and partly by the property hereinafter described in Lot No. 2, and on the West by Tardeo Road.

On the same day at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—

LOT No. 2.—All that piece of vacant Foras land (but now redeemed from payment of cess) situate at Chikalwady, Sleater Road, admeasuring about 3,452 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos 105, 106, New Nos. A|13612, 13613, Old Survey Nos. 114, 116, New Survey No. 1|7030, Cadastral Survey No. 1312, Tardeo Division, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3743 (4), Street No. 8A, Tardeo Road, and bounded on the East by the property of Hormusjee Shapoorjee Seerwai, on the West and South by the property hereinbefore described in Lot No. 1 and on the North partly by the property of Jetha Ludha and partly by the property formerly of Jugmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett but now of the Hindustan Co-operative Co., Ltd.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Ship stores, old scrap iron; Cast Iron Pipes; Cable chain; Large Anchors; Disinfection Boiler; latrines; Manilla and Europe and steel wire rope; life belts; galley gear; old Linen; Typewriter; Empty Steel barrels, Drums and kegs, Ghee and K. Oil tins, Packing cases, silicated cotton, etc., etc

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th, November, 1929, at 2-30 p.m. at the P. and O. Dock and at 3-15 p.m. at the B. I. Dock the above mentioned goods.

MENESSE & CO.

Cook EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
Annapurna Cooker Co.,
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Civil Appointments.

Mr. R. D. Bell, Secretary to Government, Development Department, to be Chairman of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute from November 1.

As Mr. G. A. Thomas was permitted to return to duty on October 14 the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cancelled.

Mr. D. H. Cowper, Officiating Superintendent, Arthur Road Prison, House of Correction and Civil Jail, Bombay, and Governor of the Female Workhouse, Bombay, to officiate as Superintendent, Thana District Prison, vice Mr. E. L. Wickham.

Mr. P. Leyden, Jailor (Group 1), Arthur Road Prison, to officiate as Superintendent, Arthur Road Prison, House of Correction and Civil Jail, Bombay, and also as Governor of the Female Workhouse, Bombay, vice Mr. D. H. Cowper.

Dr. J. D. Munsiff to be Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, from September 8 vice Leutenant-Colonel H. M. H. Melhuish retired.

Dr. F. N. Moos Superintendent, G. T. Hospital, Bombay, is granted leave for two months and ten days from the afternoon of October 5.

Dr. J. P. Padshah Honorary Physician, G. T. Hospital, Bombay to officiate as Superintendent of the hospital in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Dr. Moos.

Lieut.-Col. J. L. Lunham, I. M. S., is appointed to officiate as Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, from the date he assumes charge and until further orders.

Mr. V. S. Bhide, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency is granted leave for a period not exceeding six weeks from the date of relief to December 23 with permission to affix the Christmas holidays.

Rao Bahadur G. H. Desai, personal Assistant to the Registrar of Co operative Societies to act as Registrar of Co operative Societies, vice Mr. Bhide.

On return from leave on November 2 Lt-Col. A. N. Thomas, to be Presidency Surgeon, Bombay, with attached duties.

On return from leave on November 3 Major A. H. Harty, to officiate as Resident Medical Officer, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

On return from leave Lt.-Col. S. S. Vazifdar to be professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics, Grant Medical College and Physician and Superintendent, J. J. Hospital Bombay.

On relief by Lt. Col. E. S. Phipson, Major A. C. L. O'Shee Bilderbeck, to officiate as Port Health Officer, Bombay vice Major P. H. S. Smith.

On return from leave, Mr. A. J. A. Illingworth, to resume charge of his duties as Consulting Architect to Government and Mr. E. C. Henriques to revert to his original post of Assistant Architect.

IDENTIFICATION CARDS.

A NEW SYSTEM INTRODUCED IN INDIAN POST-OFFICES.

With effect from the 1st September 1929 a system of identity cards has been introduced in the Posts and Telegraphs Department, India, which will, it is believed, prove useful to tourists, travelling representatives of firms and other members of the public who experience difficulty in establishing their identity in connection with postal transactions, i.e., receipt of registered and insured articles and payment of money orders, in the post towns through which they pass.

These cards are obtainable at any head post office in the country by literate persons whose identity is well established in the locality in which they reside or who can be vouched for by substantial permanent residents known to the postmaster.

The fee for a card, which will contain a full description of its holder, his signature and photograph, is Re. 1. The card will remain current for a period of three years from the date of its issue. After the expiry of that period a fresh card will have to be applied for. The photograph to be affixed to the identity card will have to be supplied by the applicant for the card.

The use of these cards is entirely optional. Holders will ordinarily receive delivery of postal articles and payment of money orders on their production but in cases of doubt it will be open to postmasters to make such further enquiry as they may consider desirable to establish the identity of the applicants with the holders of the cards and to demand additional corroborative evidence of such identity.

APOLOGY ACCEPTED

Mr. Wilson To Pay Crown Costs Only.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 15.

In the contempt of court case the High Court accepted the apology of Mr. Wilson, the late Editor of the "Pioneer," and without inflicting any imprisonment or fine ordered him to pay Rs. 600 only as costs for the Crown.—A. P.

JUDGMENT.

This morning the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Boys delivered judgment in the contempt of Court case against Mr. Wilson, late Editor of the "Pioneer". After referring to three articles complained of, their Lordships said that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had accepted the propositions that it was contempt of Court to publish comments about a witness in a 'sub judice' case and also that a newspaper could not comment on a statement of counsel. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru offered unreserved and unqualified apology and proceeded to explain articles and intention of writer, contending that there was no desire to criticise asperse or malign Meerut "conspiracy" case. Turning to Mr. Wilson's statement their Lordships remarked that the Court was struck by the sincerity, demeanour and degree of gravity, with which Mr. Wilson approached the matter and they accepted his statement as a truthful one. In view of the circumstances that no other article had appeared on the subject since August 19 and the fact that Mr. Wilson had apologised, their Lordships thought that justice in the case would be met not by imprisonment or fine but by payment of a sum of money towards the costs of the Crown. Their Lordships therefore directed Mr. Wilson to pay Rs. 600 within seven days and when that was done, in view of the apology, he would be deemed to have purged himself of contempt.

SEPARATE JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Mukerji delivered separate judgment and held that no doubt the article about Inspector Derojinsky was meant to hold him up to ridicule and Mr. Wilson had no justification for commenting on a pending case and the articles were clearly a contempt of Court. Third article about Labour Research Department, his Lordship thought, did not hit the prosecution case. His Lordship also accepted the apology and agreed that Rs. 600 only be ordered to be paid as costs.—A. P.

LATE MR. E. D. TALATI.

HIS STRICT DISCIPLINARIANISM.

The following para is extracted from an article, written by Mr. J. M. Desai, M.A., in a local weekly, on the lifework of Mr. E. D. Talati, the well known Parsi educationist, who lately passed away:—

"From one of my friends I have heard an amusing story of his strict disciplinarianism, even when it was neither desired nor desirable. Once he had been to his native place. Somewhere he saw several Parsi boys straggling here and there, but not walking in pairs as they ought to. The boys belonged to the Navsari High school and had presumably gone there to enjoy. The old veteran could not brook the breach of disciplins on their part, although they did not belong to an institution under his jurisdiction. "Halt!" he thundered like a veritable sergeant, "Walk in pairs!" Picture an old man, clad in khaki, presuming to convert "Satan's imps," who took him for a man whose senses had gone a-wool-gathering! But his authoritative and stentorian voice coupled with military demeanour, so overawed them that they without even knowing who this old man was, mechanically obeyed him: but after going a little distance their terror left then and they began to poke fun at the old man. Learning from where they came he kept every one of them in mind, and the next day going to Naosari he lodged a complaint before the Head Master, who asked him to pick out the mischief-mongers from a lot of 400. But Mr. Talati had a never-failing and retentive memory, and he found out the culprits without difficulty."

POCKET DIARY FOR 1930

It contains many useful information f odaily use. To be had Free of Cost. Apply at once with Two Annas Postage Stamps The K. C. Works, CALCUTTA Post Box No. 11435.

WELLINGTON CINEMA

DHOBI TALAO

Surely you have never, never seen such a beautiful lovely type of humorous comedy picture before! Imagine

TO-NIGHT **"BEBE DANIELS"** THIS WEEK

As a Sheba who gets her men young, trains them well, treats them swell, and tells them nothing, because **SHE'S A SHEIK** and She's a Shriek, too! See Bebe Daniels in this

ROARING RIB-CRACKING, FUN PROVOKING COMEDY DRAMA of Love and Bravery—cleverness and ingenuity.

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES THE LATEST PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. TO-NIGHT: 3-25; 5-10; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)

Nothing Succeeds Like Success

Tremendous rush at the theatre last Week force us to continue this film for the

SECOND WEEK

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

Present with Pleasure

Kapal Kundla

The most popular Drama of Indian life in Mogul period.

TIME:—5, 7, 9 & 11. Extra Show at 3 P.M, On Saturday and Sunday.

WEST-END CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

WHITE CITY

BAZARGATE STREET, FORT, OPPOSITE MINT.

THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS

THE NEW SKATING RINK

Now in Full Swing.

NEW and Novel Attractions weekly.

DAILY AT 6 P.M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS **2.**

IMPERIAL CINEMA (Lamington Road)

Presents TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

UNITED PLAYERS CORPORATION'S

Thrilling Picture

"The Mysterious Eagle"

Featuring:

Mr. M. ISMAIL and IRES CRAWFORD

PLEASE NOTE:—It is an Indian Picture, and as an Indian Picture it stands in the foremost rank for the surprising stunts and thrills.

DAILY (4) SHOWS At 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.

EXTRA SHOW on Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

COMING:— Kohinoor United Artists **"THE LOVERS"**

NOOTAN SANGIT VIDYALAYA

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"Millowners Should Be Wary In Accepting It."

MR. WALCHAND HIRACHAND ON BANKING ENQUIRY.

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, the President of Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, at its Second Annual General Meeting held on Wednesday last:—

It cannot be said that the attitude of Government with respect to the Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill has undergone any material change. Unless the Government and the foreign Shipping Companies change their angle of vision, it is difficult to see how this question is going to be settled. It is a 'universally' recognized principle that the Coasting Traffic should be the preserve of the nationals of the various countries, and none can question its validity. The only difficulty is as to the best way of putting it into practice. As a matter of fact, there is more than necessary tonnag e in the Coastal traffic of the country to-day. The result is that as a consequence of keen competition this shipping trade is becoming unremunerative. Unless there is a fair margin no new Indian Capital can come into it and Indian tonnage cannot increase. Not only that but even the existing Indian tonnage may have to go out. Unless, therefore, foreign tonnage is gradually reduced so as to leave the entire trade, which is legitimately theirs, to Indians in a few years' time Indian shipping can neither exist nor grow. Indians can no longer be satisfied because their aspirations in this respect are certified to be just!

A TOUGH FIGHT NECESSARY.

From the exhibition of mentality which the foreign shipping interests have made in respect of the Coastal Traffic Bill and from the attitude taken up by Government, it seems clear that this country will have to put up a very tough fight to obtain its legitimate rights, and they can never come with good grace from those who hold them to-day. It is often said that this Bill is a piece of discriminating legislation and that it seeks to expropriate the British shipping interests. It will be pertinent here to seek enlightment from our opponents as to how this Bill can be styled a discriminating piece of legislation when the only thing it seeks to do is to reserve the Coasting Traffic to the Indian bottoms. What is claimed by foreigners is national treatment and has anybody heard of national treatment except for the nationals of the same country? When they speak of the vested interests are we not entitled to ask how these rights become vested in them? There is no discrimination intended. Apart from that, I put it to these gentlemen to tell us if the whole British rule in this country is not based on that invidious principle of discrimination? We do not want to discuss the past but it is our duty now to enjoy these rights ourselves. We do not say that the foreigners who have invested their capital should withdraw at once. What we want is that they should reduce their tonnage in the field gradually, so that in a few years' time there will be no foreign ships in the Coastal Trade. Our proposal is on the line of least resistance but even this does not seem to be acceptable to the foreign shipping interests. Even the Law officers of the Crown in England have found the Indian desire and move in this respect to be perfectly legitimate. Whatever be the opposition and whatever be the difficulties in the way, we have decided to acquire these rights by doing all we can.

BANKING INQUIRY.

An inquiry into the banking conditions in this country is being conducted at present with a view to see how banking facilities can be made available on a larger and more extensive scale. I take this opportunity to suggest to the Central Inquiry Committee that it will be to the lasting good and economic benefit of the country, if they concentrate their attention on the following four big important matters instead of losing themselves into a number of petty things. (1) It is possible to increase the Banking facilities considerably by linking up Shahajog Shroffs from various places with the Central Banking organization of the country. This way greater results can be possible with comparative economy and in a short time. It is not possible to achieve the same in the present circumstances of the country either by starting new Banks or by starting Co-operative Credit Societies. The success of these presupposes widespread literacy and this country is suffering very extensively from the bane of illiteracy. (2) Every year foreign Insurance Companies accumulate large sums of money by means of premium collections in this country and this country derives no economic benefit from these like the countries of their incorporation. A recent example is furnished by the Prudential Assurance Company, one of the richest Insurance Companies in the world. This Company has recently advanced a million pounds sterling to Messrs. Roots Limited, for propaganda and distribution of British Motor Cars in the Empire. We demand that this freedom of the foreign Insurance Companies should be restricted. Unless these Companies register themselves here as Rupee Companies and have ⅔ of their Directors and capital Indian they should not be allowed to operate here. They can carry on their activity here only if they use their funds for the economic benefit of their country. (3) Similar restrictions can be put upon foreign Banks operating here. We do not know their assets and their activities in the countries of their incorporation. It is the foreign firms who are mostly enabled by these foreign Banks to have the necessary finance for the export and import trade with the result that the profits of this trade are going to the foreigners. If restrictions are put upon these foreign Banks as suggested above, these profits will cease to go to the foreigners. Indian Merchants' Chamber here also have made a similar suggestion. (4) The same way another important matter is the introduction at an early date of the Gold Standard and Currency in this country. We must have an automatic scientific and fool-proof currency, one which will have the same value internally and externally. It will create certainty and avoid loss consequent on changes in exchange ratio. When we have a Gold Standard and Gold Currency no party will have any reason to complain. This country being normally a creditor country it can have a Gold Currency in a few years, once it decides to have it. In fact what I would like to suggest is that the Central Banking Inquiry Committee should concentrate its attention on these four big points instead of allowing itself to be lost in petty things. These, if done, will add to the country's wealth and bring great economic benefit.

ROYAL COMMISSION IN LABOUR.

The Whitley Commission is at present touring the country investigating labour conditions. The workers' organizations are organising its boycott everywhere and the industrialists had never asked for it. Its position is certainly far from enviable in these circumstances. It will not be an unwelcome step if the Government withdraw the Commission even now. But looking to the tradition of Government it does not seem likely that they will do it. The capitalists in this country have so far done a fair amount of work for the benefit of labour. There is scope for more work in this direction and the Indian capitalists are alive to the fact that contented labour is essential for successful industry. But if the industry itself is not thriving, whence can the money required for the benefit of labour come? It must be pointed out here that in the ultimate analysis the demand for amenities for labour must be regulated by the state of industry. Moreover, it must be noted that all the things that are being done for the benefit of labour in the western countries are not necessarily required in this tropical country. One of the few productive industries in this country is the cotton textile industry and it is cotton textile industry and it is passing through an anxious time. I have however to suggest that the millowners should not unwarily accept the principle of Imperial preference and lose the sympathy of their countrymen. It is not known what government propose to do. But possibly they may come to the help of the industry and they may make it conditional upon the acceptance of this vicious principle. This country has never accepted the principle of Imperial preference. It is indeed too big a price to pay for the salvation of one single industry and that is why I had suggested the imposition of an additional 10 per cent. import duty on foreign cloth sometime back. I do not want to describe what the British people have done in the past; but looking to the present I can say that the conduct of Britain and her self-governing colonies towards India is such that we need not worry ourselves for their interests at all.

After referring to the menace to the indigenous butter and ghee industry, Mr. Hirachand proceeded:

"It may surprise you to know that milk sells dearer in Bombay than in the biggest cities of the world—but this a fact, and this has come to be the situation in a country like India which is dominantly agricultural in character.

In a tiny self-governing country like New Zealand the exports of butter cheese, etc., have increased from £5,50,000 worth in 1897 to £1,90,00,000 worth in 1925 due to the efforts of the Government there. And in this huge agricultural country people are experiencing great scarcity of milk and products, and foreign products are being imported as it were to supply the deficiency.

SUGAR.

What has been said above in respect of butter and ghee is equally true in respect of sugar. We are sending out of the country nearly 16 crores of rupees annually on account of our sugar imports. Really it is a tragedy that a country which has more than 50 per cent. of the total acreage of the world under sugarcane should be required to import such a big quantity of sugar. If we are to be able to do without this hugh import of sugar, the indigenious production in this direction and these efforts of sugar must increase and Government must make efforts in the various provinces must be co-ordinated. We are, year to year, spending on foreign sugar an amount only next in importance to that on cloth. The country is producing to-day raw-sugar worth 40 crores of rupees and it is producing sugar worth 5 crores; laaking to these matters, it is indeed worth considering how soon this country can be made self-contained in respect of its sugar requirements. I only say India being a predominatly agricultural country we ought to be able to produce, enough butter and ghee and sugar to meet our own requirements, with power efforts.

I take this opportunity to solemnly protest against the suggestion conveyed by Sir Geoffrey Corbetts' certificate to Mr. Brown, the advisor to Indian Employers' delegation, that the Indian delegation would have been no where at the International Labour Conference at Geneva but for Mr. Brown! I only say Sir Geoffrey Corbett ought not to have used such words. I would like to suggest that next time only Indians should be appointed as delegates and I am sure they would render a fair account of themselves without the help of the so-called European experts.

VICEREGAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

A little hope about the political future of this country is created on account of the recent Viceregal announcement. Let us see if complete trust is reposed in Indians and early attainment of the goal is made possible. This Chamber has already supported the Delhi manifesto issued by Mahatma Gandhi Pandit Motilal Nehru and others. I hope this country will be able to present a united front and speak with one voice at the proposed Round Table Conference in London.

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CRICKET AND CRICKETERS.

(By ESHAAREN.)

THIS ELECTION BUSINESS.

I really wanted to have an off-day to-day but the question I am taking up is an important one and cannot be put-off. That concerns the Hindu Gymkhana elections. Of course, I am concerned as far as cricket elections matter.

I would not have referred to this topic but for the fact that the members of the Cricket Committee of the Hindu Gymkhana are in the responsible position of selecting the Hindu Quadrangular Team and hence the importance that attaches to this question.

Of all the candidates for the different posts of this Committee, the three men who should come out successful are Mr. L. P. Jai, Mr. V. S. Dongre and Mr. J. V. Dabholkar.

Jai, of course, shall walk in unopposed. As for the remaining two I shall not deal with their merits but will dispel the fears that people have about them.

Mr. V. S. Dongre, is sensible enough to understand that, he cannot be a candidate for the Quadrangular honours. He can as well spot out those who are also in the same boat as himself and take them at their worth. He was the Gymkhana captain two years back and was quite popular.

GROUNDLESS FEARS.

The fears that one entertained —in fact, they should not have been—about J. V. Dabholkar are mainly three—his own candidature for the Big Match, communal favours and a more partial treatment in the case of those who belong to the same club as he does. All these fears are groundless—and young Dabholkar will be the last man to put himself in any team unless he deserves to be there. As for communal favour, the younger generation of the community to which he belongs are far above communal petty-mindedness and with them, cricket is the first and last consideration. And as for his club-fellows none of them would like to be where they do not deserve to be. Only recently, one of them sportingly stood down to give an opportunity to another who is a better man and a likelier candidate for the future tournaments. In fact, the younger generation with whom the first and only consideration will always be cricket and cricket alone in cricket matters ought to be given a chance and put in power.

All these men have experience of what is understood in Bombay as first-class cricket and the committee should go a long way in the advancement of Hindu cricket.

To-morrow: S. H. Colah.

UNTOUCHABLES AND TEMPLE ENTRY.

Mr. Shantaram Dabholkar's Warning To The Orthodox.

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A printed statement over the signatures of Sir Jugmohandas Vurjivandas, Sir Manmohandas Ramji and others has been issued in the name of some new Association bearing the title of "Shri Hindu Dharma Samaj Hitrakshak Samiti." This statement is meant as a reply to the appeal we had a few weeks back issued to the Hindu community, recommending equal status to be extended to the so-called Untouchables.

Having already had the Satyagraha movement to come in conflict with the success of our said appeal, we now have in this Samiti another opponent, and, therefore, it would not be out of place to contemplate the formation of an equiangular triangle, two angles of which to have been taken up by the Satyagrahees and Samiti, the third being still reserved for some other more formidable body that may be coming to cry "Hindu religion in danger." Oh God! We shall not mind, if we have to be at the centre of the triangle where all the three shall direct their guns.

As one of the signatories to our appeal to the Hindus, I will now place before the thinking Hindu public the following assertions found to have been made by the Hindu Dharma Samaj Hitrakshak Samiti, dropping "Shri" out of their title, it being superfluous in the sense of application.

"It is well-known that the Hindu community exists from time immemorial and has been scrupulously and without any change following the rules and regulations prescribed therefor, accroding to the Varnashram Dharma during thousand of years gone by. Those who have studied the basic truths of the Hindnism so far as the religious beliefs are concerned, are the fit and proper persons to understand why Untouchability finds a place in Hindu Society and they firmly believe that both for metaphysical and social progress, the constitution of the Hindu Society as such is the best. To those of our brethren who are working in politics our appeal is that they should not dabble in these matters, but better leave the same into the hands of those who have studied them more carefully and devoted their whole life and attnetion to it."

My mild treatment of the above statements should be as follows:—That the community, now known as Hindu, because the word Hindu appeared nowhere in the Vedas, Smritis or Puranas came to be known as such long after even the Puranas were written. The community never remained stagnant, as, if it had, it would have disappeared beyond memory. Its evolution was, no doubt, gradual as compared to that of other communities outside India, more because of want of broad communication with the outer world. The evolution increased in the proportion the communication came in and the communal ties got loose by and by owing to the forced development caused by the connection with the foreign factors. All bonds, social, religious as well as moral, considerably changed in character and if one were to drop in India from above at each interval of fifty years he would be surprised by the changes found in both the inner and outer habits of the people, their education, the consequent temperament and what not? Even languages evolved by mixture of foreign words and each grandmother or grandfather could be seen distant from the granddaughter or grandson so far as their conduct in life went.

So long as the original "Varna Vyavastha" remained intact, not the "Jati Vyvavastha," the inherent "guna" and consequent "karma" decided who was who as Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaishya or Shudra. Each of these considered himself as a part and parcel of the four together and if that state had continued upto now and had the present miserably inconsistent condition, "Jati" disorder, caused by this rule or that not stepped in, India would have remained "Ram Rajya" in place of the "Ravan Rajya" which it unfortunately has come to be. The son of a saint was not considered a saint in those times, but in these times, fifty generations have to be respected in succession, because of the remotest physical descent from one saintly person, no matter each remove may have with vengeance degenerated. In those times the learned carried their store in their brains, now they do in the books. Law, medicine, politics, morals were the possessions of the same person who was known as a "Rishi." Now the fragments of each of these are possessed by different persons who call themselves specialists. In short, there has been a steady evolution in India, in some respects, towards her rise and in others, towards her fall. The factor of the Untouchability is one of the latter. Untouchability did for a considerable time render man inhuman, in fact, made him something less than himself. The present awakening, though outwardly seeming necessary for the political purposes, is going deep through the skin to the soul on its original errand of common equality between man and man. Those who obstruct this mission go right against the current or the evolution and have either to be carried along with it or thrown out on the side rocks to repent for all their remaining days in life.

Let us choose between the two. The current shall never stop, whether we assemble or dissemble, sign or resign, live or die!

"Shrutis" (Vedas) vary, "Smrutis" also vary, not one "Rishi" has been born whose directions can be taken as the ultimate authority. The essence of "Dharma" is laid deep in the cave; that path is right by which the great have gone. Let us compare this to Longfellow's

"Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

Amen!!

As is wisely said, "Marry your daughters in time, lest they marry themselves"; raise the so-called Untouchables in time, lest they raise themselves.—Yours, etc.,

SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR.

PROTEST AGAINST DELHI MANIFESTS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay is convened under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in the People's Jinnah Hall to protest against the compromising attitude of the leaders towards the Viceregal declaration and also to protest against the arrest of Mr. S. T. Randive.

Mr. Nariman and Dr. Choksi and other eminent speakers will address.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

S.S. Ranchi with the homeward mails sails at 1-p.m.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BAND-STAND:—The Band of the 1st Bn. B.B and C.I. Rly. Regt. will play the programme of Music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The N. Y. K. Steamer "Yamagata Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 15th inst. and is due to arrive here on Tuesday morning the 19th at 8-0 a.m.

The O.-S. K. Steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on November 13th and is due to arrive at Bombay on November 26th via Penang and Colombo.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Congress House.

MOONLIGHT BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS:—The Band of the 3rd. Bn the 19th Hyderabad Regt. will play the programme of music at the Victoria Gardens to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The annual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by G. K. Nariman on Sunday at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.) at Blavatsky Lodge, near French Bridge, Bombay. The subject for the class will be "Priesteraft and Buddhism".

NAYAR SAMAJ BOMBAY:—The Quarterly General Meeting of the Nayag Samaj will be held at Nayar Samaj Co?operative Hostel Avenue Terrace, 381 King's Circle, Matunga to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE PARSI ASSOCIATION:—The Annual Social Gathering of the St. Xavier's College Parsi Association will be held on Sunday (24th inst.) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the College Hall, when Mr. H. P. Mody will preside. Tickets can be had from the Joint Hon. Secretaries on request.

FREE CINEMA SHOW:—The Bombay Sanitary Association will give a cinema film demonstration on "Why Die of Cholera" in Bara Chawl at Madanpura to-day (Saturday) and also on Monday 18th inst.) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

LECTURE ON QURAN.

Moulvi Mahommad Ali will deliver a public lecture on Quran in Hindustani at Al-Ikhwan Hall, 168-171 Bellasis Road next to the Imperial Bank of India, Byculla Branch (Memni Building) on Sunday, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) All are welcome.

A CHRYSLER RECORD.

Driving a stock model Chrysler seventy-two in a recent Melbourne-Sydney (Australia) race, Beith broke all previous records on this arduous run by twelve minutes. The total distance of 576 miles was covered at an average speed of 56.47 miles per hour.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION:—Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association a meeting of the representatives of all the Hindu Volunteer Corps in the City of Bombay will be held in the hall of the Association, Girgaum Back Road to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside.

27TH BOMBAY MUNICIPAL DHARAVI TAMIL TROOP:—The Second Anniversary of the 27th Bombay Municipal Dharavi Tamil Troop will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Municipal Tamil School Compound. Mr. Jehangir B. Bomar-Behram Chairman, Schools Committee, will preside.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES:—Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class of Raja Yoga in English at Batliboy's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) The Swami will also conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta in English at the Lohana Higher Education Boarding House at Devkaran Mansion, Second Floor, Princes Street, to-day (Saturday at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

GURU NANAK CELEBRATIONS:—The procession in connection with the Birth Anniversary of Sri Guru Nanak Devjee Maharaj will start from Sikh Gurdwara, Frere Road at 4 p.m. to-day (Saturday) and will go through the principal streets of Bombay and will terminate at the Gurdwara at 8 p.m. Thereafter a public meeting will be held there in which speeches will be made on the life and teachings of the Great Guru.

SCINDIA S. N. CO.

—:o:—

Loss Of Rs. 1,74,969

EFFECT OF LOW RATES OF FREIGHT.

BOMBAY, Nov. 15.

The Directors' Report of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company for the year July 1928 to June 1929 is published. The Company suffered a net loss of Rs. 1,74,969 during the year under review. In explanation of the loss it is stated that while during the last accounting period the basic rate between Rangoon and Bombay was Rs. 14 in the first half of the year and Rs. 10-2 in the second half, it was Rs. 10-2 and Rs. 11 in the corresponding periods of this year. Thus the rates of freight on the coast were on an uneconomic level in spite of the fact that general market conditions were favourable for a reasonable increase. Moreover, the tonnage employed on the coast was much in excess of the requirements of the trade. Consequently, many steamers obtained very poor despatch, and had to sail with empty space from even Burma ports which under normal conditions give full cargoes. So far there is no improvement and the situation is causing anxiety to the Directors. Unless the abnormal conditions prevailing in the coasting trade are modified, it is easy to realise that not only Indian shipping cannot prosper on sound economic basis against non-Indian interests which make up their losses in monopolist trades, coastal, adjacent and foreign, but Indian companies cannot have any chance of earning enough even for their very existence.

LATE MR. NAROTTAM MORARJI.

The Directors' Report is signed by the late Mr. Narottam Morarji on the 29th October. In submitting that report to the shareholders Mr. Walchand Hirachand who has succeeded Mr. Narottam Morarji as Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, observes:—

"Since the above report was written, your Directors have received with profound grief the news of the very sad death of their Chairman, Mr. Narottam Morarji, owing to an unfortunate accident near Lonavala on the 5th November. Your Directors desire to place on record their deep sense of sorrow at the loss of a colleague who was universally held in high esteem and affection and their sense of appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by him the Scindia Steam Navigation Company and to the cause of Indian shipping generally. Mr. Narottam Morarji's advice and guidance would have been particularly useful to your Directors at present when the Company is passing through difficult times. They, however, take this opportunity to assure you that they will not spare any efforts to promote the interests of the Company and the cause which the late Mr. Narottam Morarji had so much at heart."—Free Press.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES:—Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawad Gita at Shyamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow, (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 15.

Previous Closing Rate	17.25
To-day's Opening Rate	17.42
Difference	plus .17
To-day's Closing Rate	17.41
Difference	plus .16

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach A.-M. Rs. 319 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Nov. 15.

Previous Closing Rate	9.17
To-day's Opening Rate	9.22
Difference	plus .05
To-day's Closing Rate	9.32
Difference	plus .15

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Nov. 15.

Silver Ready	22 9 0
	unchanged.
Silver Forward	22 12 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 15.

1st settlement	51 7 0
2nd settlement	51 8 0

MAZGAON DOCK OFFICIAL COMMITS SUICIDE.

—:o:—

Cause Of Tragedy Shrouded In Mystery.

CLUE IN CABLE FROM HIS WIFE?

Mystery surrounded the death of Mr. C. Rassmusen, Deputy General Manager, Mazagaon Dock, Bombay, who was found dead hanging with a rope in his flat at Warden Road. A telegram apparently from his wife in England was said to be lying near his dead body which was taken possession of by the police. The deceased returned to Bombay from England a few days ago and his friends were shocked to learn the death of Mr. Rassmusen. An inquest was held by the Coroner when a verdict of death due to hanging was recorded.

FAILURE OF A VEXATIOUS CHARGE.

—:o:—

The Third Presidency Magistrate recently disposed off a complaint filed in May, 1928, by one A. C. MhasKar against Mangesh Kashinath Dalvi and other members of the firm of Kashinath and Jaywant Narayan for alleged cheating, forgery and using a forged Bill of Lading as genuine.

In this case the accused did some ccchineal business under the name of the complainant who was their clerk and whc taking advantage of this situation claimed a consignment as his own and charged the accused who had taken its delivery. After several hearings the Magistrate found that the complainant who was claiming Rs. 4,500 and who passed as a merchant claimed the large amount to blackmail the accused. The accused's firm was well established and there was no dirth of money for their business.

The point of law involved in the case was whether the accused would be liable for using the Bill of Lading relating to their own property and purporting to have been signed by the complainant who had not really signed it. On this point the defence relied on the rulings in Kilas Chandra Das vs. Crown 6, C.W.N. 382, and Manik Ansari vs. Emperor, 16 Cr. L.J. 246. In the latter case Ayling J. held that an intent to defraud means something more than mere deceipt and the advantage secured by the accused must be such as to which he would not otherwise be entitled legally or equitably.

The learned Magistrate held that the accused in the present case had not acted dishonestly or fraudulently, as they could have successfully established their right to the consignment through a Civil Court. The complainant's conduct in laying claim to the consignment was held to be reprehensible. The accused therefore were discharged.

GUJERATI HINDU STRI MANDAL.

—:o:—

A variety entertainment was held under the auspices of the Gujerati Hindu Stri Mandal, at the Baliwala Theatre, Tardeo, Bombay, on Thursday evening.

The theatre was packed with Gujerati ladies long before the commencement, and large number of other streamed in at later intervals. Th eprogramme opened with a New Year Greeting Song, and was followed by some tableaux, dialogues, and "garba"

In the interval Lady Laxmidas Jagmohandas addressed the audience, and spoke very highly of the achievements of the young members of the Mandal.

FURTHER RUINATION OF TRADE

—:o:—

PROTEST AGAINST CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY AND HIGH BANK RATE.

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, has despatched the following telegram to the Government of India:—

"Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, Delhi, My Association view with great apprehension the rise in the Bank rate at a time when money is so cheap. Contraction of currency and the high Bank rate are bound to cause further ruination of trade and industry. Matter fully dealt with in Memorial submitted under our aspices. The situation needs immediate consideration."

SANTA CRUZ CHILDREN CIRCLE'S CONCERT.

—:o:—

The Santa Cruz, Bal Mandir (Children's Circle) has arranged a variety concert in aid of the Santa Cruz Cricket Club for the forthcoming Inter-Suburban Shield Tournament. The concert will be held at 8-30 p.m. to-night at Annie Villa, Santa Cruz, and Mrs. Madhurika Mehta will preside.

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Mr. ATAMAHOMED and other well-known staff of SHARDA FILM CO.

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3. Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., Khatau Bldg., Marine St. Fo

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Year.	Annual Income	New Business
1926	6,48,470	19,25,500
1927	7,18,354	38,01,500
1928	9,35,501	60,00,000

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1929.

DALLYING WITH THE SITUATION.

—:o:—

According to Reuter, the "Daily Mail" is printing a series of articles by "experts on India" "in pursuance of its campaign against the "Peril of granting Dominion Status to India". It is quite natural for the Tories to carry on such a campaign so long as they fail to realise that the real peril to the Empire is in withholding Dominion Status to India. It is, perhaps, equally natural for them to give the pride of place among the experts to Lord Sydenham. Yet it is persons like him that may hasten the real peril. According to this irretrievable diehard it is a crime against the Indian people and the Indian Empire to suggest that Dominion Status is a near prospect. But who in Britain has suggested that Dominion Status is a near prospect? Surely not the Premier nor the Secretary of State. The Free Press suggests a theory that the Labour Government is itself a little divided on the Indian question, that one section, including Mr. Wedgwood Benn, stands for a forward policy, that another, including Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, stands for a more cautious one, and that the Tories and Liberals are conspiring to split the Labour Government. We here know the Labour Government better than to suppose that it will allow itself to be split on the Indian question, though we have all given that Government and also the Viceroy credit for very good intentions. There are some Indians who are satisfied with intentions, and some others who are jubilant about Mr. Benn's eloquent speech, the like of which, they say, has not been heard since the days of Morley and Montagu. Congressmen, however, await something more tangible than good intentions.

A few kindly friends of India in Britain have expressed some complacent views on the situation and have offered well-meant advice to Indians. Commander Kenworthy, for instance, sees in the Parliamentary debate the readiness of the British people to "grant a considerable advance in Indian Self-Government as soon as India herself is agreed upon the nature of the step that is to be taken". Assuming that we are yet to talk about steps. If the next step is to depend upon Indians' agreement, why was it that not one member of the Labour Government was bold enough to suggest that a change was contemplated in the old policy making Parliament the sole judge of India's fitness for any constitutional progress? Mr. Halford Knight reminds us that this is not the time for reservations or punctiliousness and that all should assemble in a spirit of equality to effect a settlement. The language is strikingly reminiscent of the terms used to persuade Indians to co-operate with the Simon Commission, which outraged the spirit of equality. Mr. Fenner Brockway attempts to reassure us that if there is no change of policy there is at least a change of spirit and that it is impossible for the Government to announce a change of policy in anticipation of the Simon Commission's report. We feel constrained to ask if Mr. Benn's refusal to take any action on Mr. Brockway's own suggestion of an amnesty to political prisoners is to be regarded as a token of the changed spirit, or must that action, too, succeed the publication of the Simon report? It seems that even the friends of India in Britain have failed to realise the seriousness of the Indian situation. Perhaps they have been misled by the present lull in this country and by our leaders' over-indulgence in the talk of terms to the exclusion of any action to back up the terms. Most persons concerned seem to be only dallying with the situation.

A VITAL POINT.

—:o:—

It will be recalled that at the Simla session of the Legislative Assembly, Sir George Rainy announced that after the return of Lord Irwin from England he would suggest to His Excellency the summoning of a Conference of all shipping interests in this country to consider the question of the development of a national mercantile marine. A Free Press message from Delhi states that Sir George Rainy has already made this proposal to the Viceroy and that details in regard to the venue, terms of reference and composition of the Conference are at present being discussed. Foreign vested interests in Indian shipping are most likely to take advantage of such a Conference with the hope of shunting off the track finally the modest proposals of Mr. Haji but Indian leaders must insist that the Conference is fully representative, and that its terms of reference are comprehensive enough to include a thorough examination of the Indian case that this country is entitled by legislative means to afford protection and encouragement to shipping concerns started by its nationals. The whole spirit of the Conference must be informed with this idea and this vital point is in danger of being disregarded unless Indian national interests have a dominant and effective representation on the Conference.

WANTED A FAIR DEAL.

—:o:—

The humiliating and grossly unfair conditions under which Indian businessmen in Britain have to conduct their trade and commerce are well brought out in the illuminating article, which we publish elsewhere to-day, from our financial correspondent in London. He relates how Indian merchants are excluded, because of the crime of their skin, from the Baltic Exchange, how they are at the mercy of a close corporation of British buyers and how in the specific case of rank injustice he mentions, the sale of groundnuts from India in the London market, these buyers and a syndicate of crushers can between them manage to obtain a most unfair business advantage over the Indian sellers of a commodity, prices for which India should be able to control. Had India a national Government of her own, this fleecing of her nationals trading abroad would have been stopped immediately by such a Government taking prompt and effective measures. Brazil and even Egypt have been able to deal effectively in this matter whenever the trading interests of their own nationals are concerned. Indian Chambers of Commerce should protest strongly against this systematic squeezing of merchants from this country operating in Britain and call upon the Government of India to take steps to prevent it.

ARTISTS IN INDIA.

—:o:—

Sir Pheroze Sethna in a recent interview, is reported to have said that Sir Herbert Baker, the architect of the India House, "cannot be blamed" if the India House is "not strikingly oriental in design." Who is to be blamed? Evidently the County Council rules. For, the facade of the building had to be, Sir Pheroze Sethna observed, "in keeping with the neighbouring properties, particularly the Bush House." This has been the official excuse. And, it is, we believe, no more than an excuse. We have, frequently, examined its unconvincing plausibilities. Prof. Calude Batley's views, in the interview we published, on the identical point may be, particularly, recalled. "Certainly the arguments of the London County Council regulations and 'neighbourliness' in architectural design cannot be" he said with just emphasis, "substantiated. Indian architecture can meet whatever restrictions it is called upon to submit to." The India House was put up, as Sir Pheroze says, mainly on the recommendations of the High Commissioner. If that is so, may we know why open competition for the design of the India House was not invited from architects in India? May we also know why an architect whose design at New Delhi has met with wide popular disapproval was given preferential treatment over them? Surely, the High Commissioner and the Government of India both know that open competitions are the rule for all important public buildings in Europe and America. Why was that just and healthy rule deliberately disregarded? Neither the Government of India nor the High Commissioner can justify or have justified the farce, described by Mr Jamnadas in an interview we published, revealed in the "Advisory committee" for the India House. The Indian Merchants Chamber have already registered their protest. The Department of Industries has thought it unnecessary to understand the national demand for the employment of Indian talents. It has not cared to supply even timely and adequate information for the benefit of Indian artists. Both in regard to the Delhi decorations and the scholarships to the Indian artists for the decorations of the India House the Government seem to follow the policy and methods which culminated in the now well-known secret scheme by the Delhi architects. Despite their promise and for reasons unknown the Department of Industries has, to cite a recent example, refrained from informing the Secretary of the Prize of Delhi Committee about the competitions and committees believed to be functioning for the benefit of Indian artists. Why? When Sir Pheroze reaches Delhi he will, we may be sure, investigate.

THE GODS ARE TOLERANT

TESTIMONY OF THE AGES.

(BY DR. G. V. DESHMUKH.)

Over sixty millions of the people of India are becoming conscious of the elementary rights of human beings. They want to be treated as human beings and not as less than animals. India is not isolated as it was two thousand years ago. The march of thought all over the world canot leave this country unaffected. The spread of education, newspapers, cinemas and political movements all are putting to test the established order of things, and forms of religion cannot escape being put in the crucible. Whatever is pure is imperishible; everything else is bound to be thrown on dungheap.

THE NEW LIGHT.

The flooding in of light on the depressed classes, however inconvenient it may be from the point of view of established order of Hindu society, is to be welcome. It means a wrench from old worn-out ideas, but if the country is to live we have to adapt ourselves or vanish. Whether it is good to bruise the feelings of a section of the people larger in number than the population of Great Britain, who is ruling us, is a question for politicians and men of commonsense to decide. As for every thing else in this country, religion is trotted out as an excuse for this injustice; and it is proper to examine the question from this point of view. If it is found that religion from the time it started has never changed, then it might be an argument in favour of keeping it in its old wooden form; but if it is found that it has constantly changed, the fault then is not of religion but ours; and we cannot escape the conclusion that gods in spite of our solicitation for them are indifferent to our interpretations and that they are tolerant through their infinite love.

EXTERNAL FORMS OF RELIGION.

The origin of Hindu religion is the Vedas; every religion consists of ceremonies, rituals and forms which constitute what one might call the external form of every religion. In ignorant minds this is the whole religion. As so much importance is attached to the external form it is inevitable that this should be exploited by a cunning class of men who arrogate to themselves honestly or dishonestly the function of deciding what should be palatable and what should be disagreeable to the gods, who would monopolise the power of interpreting the forms of religion, and who eventually become the brokers and middle men in matters of religion. This is the priest class, the plague of every religion. No religion, however pure, that is not fouled by them. Intolerance, inquisition, animal sacrifice, stakes, racks, untouchability, all bear testimony to this inhuman power of the priest class all over the world. And all this is done in the name of God and religion. If the ritual is not gone through, gods will be displeased; if the form is not observed, gods will dislike it; gods must be kept pleased; they otherwise, will get angry and then there is no hope in this life, or afterwards. Eternal damnation awaits those who will not follow the orders of the priests. To propitiate the gods let us see what measures were suggested and how they have undergone a change with the change of times, whether a change for the better or for the worse is not the important consideration. That will depend on individual opinion. The change is the thing. This will also show the perpetual unreasonableness of the orthodox opinion, which entrenches itself behind the divine immutability of insensible forms of religion.

CHANGE IN MODES OF WORSHIP.

The mode of worship of the gods in Vedas is by sacrifice and the gods seem to be particularly pleased by the sacrifice of animals. These sacrifices assumed large proportions gradually and became associated with power, until they terminated in "Ashwamedh" and "Rajasuya Yadnas" sacrifices, where animals were killed. If religion is immutable where are these "Yadnas" to-day? They were the essence of Vedic religion, yet they had to change into harmless processes of "Agnihotr" and similar ceremonies where ghee takes the place of blood, and rice of flesh. These blood sacrifices I am not bringing forward as a special charge against the Vedic times of Hindu religion. They were prevalent all over the world in the early stages of the evolution of religion. Homer's heroes in Greece indulged in it: old Romans practised it; Egyptians reduced it to a fine cult; Assyrians, Babylonians, in fact, all the nations of the ancient world, practised it. Abel offers the firstlings of the flock and the Lord had respect unto Abel; but the fruit of the ground is offered by Cain and the Lord had no respect for Cain. In this matter of offering for sacrifice to the spirits and gods the Vedic religion appears better than the other old religions, for there were no offerings of human sacrifice. Polyxena, daughter of Priam, was sacrificed to the spirit of Achilles on her father's grave and Iphigen's story is too well-known. Moloch, the deity of the Philistines, was offered the children of the Jews as a burnt offering and Jepthah died with his daughter according to his vow for delivering the children of Ammon into his hands; and innumerable instances may be multiplied. The religion in India seems to have been more humane even in the Vedic times. It was inevitable that this feeling should mould, modify and change the form of the Vedic religion. A few questioning spirits even in those times questioned the religiousness of these sacrifices with such effect that by the time of 'Upanishads' knowledge came to occupy the same dignity as the sacrifices. Indeed, the sect of 'Sankhaya' went a step further and claimed all dignity and importance on their side. The disgust for sacrifice of animals increased to such an extent during the Jain and Buddhist period that, with the revival of Hinduism, the principle of sacrifice or 'Hinsa' was kicked out and could not secure any admission afterwards in the rituals of Hinduism.

FROM MEAT TO CABBAGES.

Now if this is not change in religion one would like to know what is a change. Here was worship of the gods by the only way of sacrifice of animals. Their meat cut off, they were supplied only with cabbage. If ever they had reason to get angry here was one. Yet they seem indifferent. They appear as indulgent as before. Rains pour and flowers grow and fruits ripen the same as before. Every Hindu household is blessed with children and it is curious that the fame and power of India was at its zenith during this period when kings like Asoka thrived and the gods should have been starved

WILL GODS REFUSE TO BE JUST?

If gods did not resent the radical change in worship, is it reasonable to suppose that they will resent the admission of some more of his own children among the worshippers? I am the creator of all, says God in Bhagvatgita. He did not mind the change in worship on acount of the principle of 'Ahimsa'; will he resent the admission of untouchables on the principle of common brotherhood, Himself being the creator of all? Every human child that is born is born the same way whether he belongs to the depressed class or the highest class, showing the common origin from the common creator. These simple majestic truths may be imperceptible to blind orthodoxy, but it cannot be denied by them that in everything that a person believes to-day as religion there has been change and there is going to be a change. What he has received had been changing, is changing and will change. It is the inexorable law of nature. The worship has changed, the social system has changed, the caste system has changed, the marriage system has changed, in spite of the impenetrable diehard; and all the while, in spite of his taking the gods in his charge and forcing his likes and dislikes on them, the gods have remained indifferent but I am not sure if they do not resent his meddlesomeness.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Feather In Their Cap.

It is certainly a feather in their cap that the MacDonald Government should have triumphed over the mine-owners in the long and difficult negotiation they have been carrying on with them to secure reform in regard to hours of work and wages in the British coal-mining industry. It will be recalled that the employers' representatives refused to be present when the employees' deputation waited upon the Government last week for joint consultation between the three parties. Nothing daunted, the Sub-Committee appointed by the Government persisted in its task of making the mine-owners take up a reasonable attitude. The latest news is that they have succeeded. The fact that in Yorkshire the seven and a half hours' day is already operative has induced the owners to agree to reduction of hours all over. As regards nationalisation and regulation of output and control of prices the Government proposal to appoint a National Board will meet with stiff opposition from the die-hard group amongst the owners, but it is likely that the opposition will wear down.

Law and Temple Entry.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen Dabholkar, one of the leading signatories to the appeal urging all caste Hindus to abolish untouchability completely and immediately, sends us a copy of the judgment of two Judges of the Bombay High Court in respect of a dispute about the right of worship in a temple between the Chitpavan Brahmans on the one side and the Palshe Brahmans on the other. "It is clear from the judgment", says Mr. Dabholkar, "that any small number of devotees could establish their right of usage and prevent others, even Palshe Brahmans from worshipping the shrine". Such being the law, Mr. Dabholkar thinks that "the trustees or managers of temples are really helpless inasmuch as, if they of their own accord and without the consent of the devotees do open the temple doors to the so-called untouchables, they will, instead of doing any solid good to these, bring about disastrous results by having to face in the Courts of Law the litigation that will be instituted by the devotees".

Is Satyagraha Futile?

It seems that Mr. Dabholkar, while he is in full sympathy with the claim of the "untouchables" to enter temples, disapproves of their contemplated Satyagraha as the temple trustees' cannot go against the terms of their trusts or long-established usage without the consent of the devotees. It may be said, however on the other hand that non-violent Satyagraha is calculated to awaken the conscience of the caste Hindus as well as the temple trustees and to persuade all to alter the terms of trusts by general consent or to establish in the same way a new usage in place of the old unjust one. Law cannot prevent people from waiving their legal rights in deference to higher moral duties.

A Model Trade Union.

The annual report of the Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad for the year 1928 amply justifies the reputation of the Association as one of the best Trade Unions in India. Its growing vitality is indicated by the rapid increase in membership from 11,482 to 17,075 during the year. It is specially pleasing to note that a vast majority of the new members belong to the so-called depressed classes, who have evidently realised the vital need of self-help and organisation for the betterment of their lot. The Association maintains a hospital with accommodation for 30 indoor patients, two dispensaries, which gave relief to nearly 5,000 patients during the year. 10 day schools, 12 night schools, one boarding school for boys and another for girls, and one nursery school, imparting instruction in all to nearly 1,600 students. The enthusiasm of the workers is demonstrated by their making a good beginning during the year in starting a Labour Exchange, a Labour Volunteer Corps, Physical Culture Centres and Travelling Libraries. Altogether the Association is a model institution and we cordially commend its working to workers all over the country.

Sleeping Stars.

Mother (who is rather romantic): "I often wonder what happens to the stars in the day time?"

Her son (movie-fan): "I have heard that quite a number of them sleep until mid-day."

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL REVIEW.

THE WHITLEY COMMISSION.

(BY "KRISTODAS.")

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has adopted the practice of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of having quarterly meetings. This method is, it seems, being now followed generally by Indian Chambers of Commerce and even some commercial associations. Thus, the Bombay Shareholders' Association, an infant—albeit a lusty infant—of one year, is also having quarterly general meetings. This practice confers one advantage, to which a representative of an English Chamber once referred to humorously, that while the English Chambers had an opportunity of criticising Government only once a year the Indian Chambers could use their big stick four times a year. There are more than thirty Indian Chambers of Commerce and commercial associations affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers, and if all these make it a point to hold four meetings a year with the accompaniments of Presidential speeches, there will be more than 120 speeches in all during the year for Government and the commercial community to ponder over. There is a danger, of course, of repetitions of some of the important points and flourishes, as after all, the country can have a limited number of subjects which may be said to be in the critical stage at a particular juncture.

WHITLEY COMMISSION.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand delivered his presidential speech at the annual general meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber held on the 13th instant, and dealt with, among others, the question of the Royal Commission on Labour. Some of the Labour organisations in the country have, unfortunately, boycotted this Commission and my particular regret is at the boycott of the Commission by the Ahmedabad Labour Union, which at least has the unique advantage of being managed and guided by two such level-headed leaders as Mr. Shankerlal Banker and Miss Anusuya Behn, with Mahatma Gandhi as President. I had never seen upto this time, however, any capitalist organisation viewing such a boycott sympathetically. The President of the Maharashtra Chamber, however, who is, as usual, refreshingly original in his remarks, observes in his spech that "it will not be an unwelcome step if Government withdraw the Commission even now." It is now, however, too late to think of asking Government to send back the Commission as it came. Not only that but the Commission has got a splendid personnel and to all appearances is approaching its task with a sense of responsibility and with earnestness for the cause of the interests of the country which should get for it at least a proper response and co-operation. It is now years since the Labour question was examined by the Commitee of which the late Sir Vithaldas Thakersey was a member. Since then the whole world has undergone almost a revolution in the economic relations between employers and the employees, and the general angle of vision towards the Labour question. Thus, for instance, when that Committee moved about in the country or almost nearly that time, Mr. Keir Hardie, who came to India as a representative of Labour, was met by the Anglo-Indian Press with a storm of raillery and sarcasm and was referred to by the Maharaja of Burdwan contemptuously as "the Sirdar of White coolies." It is the same Anglo-Indian Press and the same Maharaja who now think no words are sufficient to sing praises of His Majesty's Government which is carried on by the Labour Party. Time was when fears were expressed as to the fate of this country if any one but a blue-blooded aristocrat were sent out to this country as a ruler or were placed in charge of the India Office. It is now a Labourite, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, who controls the destinies of India in London and an ex-British policeman and ex-bus driver who form part of the entourage the Labour Government has appointed for His Majesty's household. It is a great revolution in regard to economic, political and social issues and also as regards the human psychology. It is, therefore, very essential that a Royal Commission on Labour should examine the present-day labour conditions in this country and make recommendations with a view to set them in proper order. Surely, it is better or more advisable to face a Royal Commission on Labour than the numerous strikes which come on with lightning speed and arise out of the disharmony which prevails between Capital and Labour. If employers have done all that they could, they have nothing to fear. If Labour has not got what it wants, it will gain and not lose by appearing before the Commission.

GHEE AND BUTTER INDUSTRY.

Mr. Walchand emphasised the necessity for action being taken with regard to ghee and butter industry by Government. This industry is in as bad a condition as possible consequent upon the very little attention which is paid to the question of our live-stock and want of proper care and attention being devoted to them. This question is becoming serious everyday and there are people who say with quite a good justification that if the public and Government remain indifferent for sometime longer, it will be impossible to get good milk anywhere and the next generation will suffer seriously as regards its mental and physical health. Steps must be taken to prevent adulteration of ghee and butter and for developing and improving the breed of cattle. Mr. Nagindas A. Mehta of the firm of Messrs. Nagindas and Maneklal has made this question his life-study for sometime past and is maing valuable suggestions to bodies like the Bombay Municipal Corporation to work in the direction of getting cheap freight for cattle which gone dry and are to be sent up to the mofussil parts for a short time. This will serve as a check on the indiscriminate slaughter of young and extremely costly animals. The real remedy lies with the public leaders who must agitate for the improvement of milk, ghee and butter and for a rigid inspection to prevent their adulteration. They must also lend their helping hand to Government in the matter of the improvement of the breed of cattle. I am sure that if these steps are taken the Indian cattle will show an improved breed with resultant good effects on the manufacture of both butter and ghee.

THE RUINOUS RATIO.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, speaking at the annual meeting of the East India Cotton Association, vigorously attacked the currency and exchange policy of the Government of India and reminded them of the prophecy which was made at the time of the passing of the 1sh. 6d. ratio Bill that a time would come when it would not pay even the grower to raise his agricultural crops. This prophecy has now, unfortunately, come to be true and the price at which cotton stands at present is not sufficient even to pay the production costs. Leading Chambers of Commerce and commercial associations have again begun to clearly speak out their minds regarding the disastrous effects of the ill-fated 1sh. 6d. ratio and it is now high time that Government leaving off their complacent attitude faced the situation boldly and with honest straightforwardness and placed the country's financial position above reproach and above suspicion. Getting of financial Swaraj is implied, of course, in the getting of political Swaraj.

(Continued from column 7.)

will not be fully considered.

THE TWO PROBLEMS.

As for the general question of the Labour Party's attitude, I have very substantial grounds to State that Mr. Wedgwood Benn will prove as great and sincere a friend of India as Mr. Edwin Montagu. There are other influential members in the Labour Cabinet who are solid for complete Dominion Status for India immediately though I think Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's attitude is difficult to understand. If the two great arguments against the immediate grant of Dominion Status to us are effectively answered, the Labour Party as a whole will be put upon their trial and the country will be able to decide once for all whether we have anything to gain from any Party in England in the way of our freedom. These two arguments are:—the Hindu-Muslim question and the problem of Indian States. The Hindu-Muslim question can be solved by arbitration only, as all efforts at compromise have almost failed. The arbitrators would be acceptable to Mahomedans and Hindus would be H. H. the Aga Khan and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. And if they disagree, Mahatma Gandhi should be appointed the umpire whose award should be accepted as final by both the parties the Hindu and Mahomedan communities. The Indian States' question should be similarly solved by leaving the whole decision into the hands of men like the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, Mr. Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, Sir Ali Imam, Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao and some membres of the Chamber of Princes in whom the Princes can confide. Having done this the united front should be presented so as to strengthen completely the hands of the Labour Government if they are sincere. Even if it comes to taking a defeat in Parliament on the India issue, they have nothing to fear as they are at the height of popularity and would be returned even with a over-whelming majority if fresh elections take place. I may point out that Mr. Gladstone did take defeats like this on the Irish Home Rule question. If however they fail to grant us Dominion Status the whole country, including the Liberal Party, must rally round the Congress and join in the declaration of Independence which will have a great international effect.

PRESTIGE OF CONGRESS.

I wish to mention two other matters which I have noticed during my travel in Europe. The Indian National Congress has a very great prestige in international political circles and statesmen of many European countries are keenly watching to see what the Indian National Congress decides at Lahore. The election of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as President of this year's Congress has been hailed with great delight by all Indians on the Continent and America and it has created great effect on the attitude of the Government in England.

NEED FOR FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

The second point which I want to make out is that whatever reasons may have led Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress to stop foreign propaganda in the past but foreign propaganda at present is not only necessary but imperative. The Indian question has become almost a semi-international question and all countries are very eagerly awaiting developments in India. The prestige of the British Government and the English people hangs upon the attitude which the Indian National Congress will adopt at Lahore.

WILL MINERS ACCEPT GOVT. PROPOSALS?

—:o:—

Final Decision With Federation.

RUGBY, Nov. 14.

The final decision of the Miners Federation whether or not to accept and support the Government proposals relating to the mining industry, will not be taken until the National Delegate Conference meets next week. Sevearal District Councils, however, have already accepted the proposals for their respective areas, and there is little doubt that the Federation will adopt the recommendation of its Executive and the Government's plans.

OWNERS OPPOSED TO PROPOSALS.

Meanwhile, although the Mining Association which is the organisation of owners, maintains as a body its opposition to the Government's plans on hours and wages, coalowners in South and West Yorkshire have issued the text of their resolutions declaring their acceptance of the Government's proposals and expressing the view that the Government "should not in the general interests of the industry be left without the assistance of coal owners in framing legislative proposals." The seven and a half hour day, which is to become operative under the Cabinet's scheme is already operative in Yorkshire.—B. O. W.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT.

Europe's Interest In Its Progress.

BRITAIN'S PRESTIGE DEPENDENT ON LAHORE CONGRESS.

Interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" Mr. P. L. Chudgar, who recently returned from England after having worked there as a representative of the Indian States' People's Conference, said: I have read on my return to Bombay the correspondence between Sir John Simon and the Premier about the extension of the scheme of the inquiry of the Simon Commission. I have reasons to believe that this decision has been arrived at after a good deal of discussion between Sir John Simon and certain members of the Indian Central Committee who were convinced that the Indian Constitution could not be satisfactorily settled without consideration of the future of the Political Department of the Government of India which, under all Acts of Parliament, is a part of the Government of India and the consideration of the future of the Political Department must involve the question of the relationship between Indian States and the Government of British India. I do not think that at this stage further evidence will be taken by the Simon Commission on the extended scheme of their inquiry, but they will has their report on this part of the question upon the Bulter Report considered in the hight of the Princes' views which have been obtained by the Government of India. The views of the people of the States, as made known by them through certain influential Labour members of Parliament and written representations submitted by the Peoples' Deputation from time to time to the present Secretary of State for India and also the views of certain British Indian leaders expressed personally to Mr. Wedgwood Benn and otherwise through the Press.

STATES' PEOPLE AND LONDON CONFERENCE.

After the report of the Simon Commission is published a Round Table Conference will be summoned to discuss the question. Representatives of the people of the States may be invited to take part in this Conference and there is no reason why they should not be, but if the objection which the Maharaja of Bikaner and other Princes are taking to this course eventually prevails on constitutional grounds, the people of the States have no reason to be disappointed or to fear that their case

(Continued in column 4

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"LABOUR GOVERNMENT IN EARNEST."

"Indians Must Not Miss This Great Opportunity."

NAIR COMMITTEE MEMBERS URGE MAKING CONFERENCE A SUCCESS.

Sir Hari Singh Gour, Sardar Singh Uberoi and Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy, the members of the Indian Central Committee which was appointed to co-operate with the Statutory Commission, arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by the English mail steamer "Morea".

In a joint statement to the Press regarding the Viceregal announcement Sir Hari Sigh Gour and Sardar Singh Uberoi conveyed:

"We are returning after finishing our work as members of the Indian Central Committee whose report was signed by all eight of the members present on the 18th ultimo, and copies of it have been forwarded to H. E. the Viceroy and to the members of the British Cabinet and the Simon Commission under his direction. It is for his Excellency to make our report available to the public, which we presume might be possible before long, but until it is published we are not free to disclose its contents. We may say that the forecast which has already appeared in the press, not only inaccurate, but in some respects misleading. Our report which covers the entire field of the future Government of India cannot be adequately summarised in a few words, nor will any summary do justice to it as the task we found ourselves confronted with was both stupendous and intricate. We are happy to be able to state that our Committee has been able to formulate a scheme for the future government of India which we trust will appeal to every well-wisher of the country as it will be found to be in accord with their own aspirations."

"It is true", they continued, "that by his letter of October 25 the Prime Minister has enlarged the terms of reference to the Simon Commission by including therein the question of Indian States. Still our report contains an elaborate note on the subject contributed to it by us. When our report is published our countrymen will find in it a scheme which would be in full accord with their own natural and declared aspirations. We do not think that it will fail to enlist their support and we feel that if our anticipations in this respect are realised it will be a source of added strength to the solution of a vast and complicated problem upon which his Majesty's Government are naturally awaiting largest measure of public support.

"We hope that such support may be found from the Round Table Conference announced in the Viceroy's statement of October 31. We also hope that the conference will not delay the progress of reforms, but on the other hand bring to them an accession of strength of which there might have been otherwise some uncertainty."

In conclusion, they pointed out: "We understand that the Round Table Conference will be held of the representatives of all interests and parties including the Indian States and their subjects. We hope that any limitation in the number of delegates will not stand in the way of ensuring the inclusion of all those who voice or influence public opinion, whether inside or outside the legislatures. Some disappointment has been expressed that the conference will meet without any declared policy of his Majesty's Government to go upon, but those of us who have gained some knowledge of the working of the British constitution entertain no misgiving on that account. The Labour Party, and what is more, the Labour Government, are in real earnest to assist the progress of Indian nationalism and it is for us to assist them at this juncture by our combined support. Let us not miss this great opportunity which may not occur again. The Labour Government are faced with opposition which would gain in strength with the weakening of our support and it may prove calamitous to our future. We therefore advise our friends to accept the Viceroy's offer which implies a great deal more than what appears on the surface. Let the one task before us now be how to ensure the success of the Round Table Conference. That done we shall have reason to rejoice; that failing we may have to regret our decision".

DR. ABDULLA SUHRAWARDY'S STATEMENT.

Interviewed in connection with the Viceroy's announcement, Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy declared that it had not come to him as a surprise; for judging from the meagre wireless accounts of the debates in both the Houses of Parliament, the announcement of November 1, merely made explicit what those who, like the late Lord Sinha, knew something of the history of the Declaration of 20th August 1917, and the part played by Sir Austin Chamberlain in drafting it, understood all along to be implicit in it. "I am not aware," he remarked, "if any politician belonging to any party in England has ever interpreted the Declaration of 1917 in any sense other than that in which the Announcement of 1929 interprets and explains it."

VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Regarding the Viceroy's announcement, he said:—

"Political necessity is always more potent than constitutional propriety which must give way to the needs of practical statesmanship. If the purpose underlying his action is being fulfilled I will describe the Viceroy's achievement as the triumph of statesmanship and not the triumph of nebulous co-operation or secret negotiations or that of the black nightmare of non-co-operation which seems to oppress the mind and haunt the imagination of some British politicans.

"TRIUMPH OF CO-OPERATORS".

"The Viceroy's statement is a triumph for co-operators who, in spite of great difficulties, had the courage to work in the interests of the country." This is the opinion of Colonel J. D. Crowford, Secretary of the European Association, India, who was also one of those who arrived per s.s. "Morea", on the Viceroy's announcement. He declared that a meeting of the European Association would be held in the middle of December when the announcement would be discussed in detail.

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DR. THACKER IN WITNESS BOX.

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 16.)

Nariman to which he sent a reply through his solicitors.

Mr. Kanuga:—Is it true that you told the applicant that you would marry her?—No, Sir.

NO PROMISE OF MARRIAGE

Is it true that you promised, you would marry her on her getting a good job?—No.

She alleges that you were in terms of intimacy with Kamlabai?—It is false.

He married in July 27, 1928, a second time. He lost his first wife in 1918. It was not true that in 1918. It was not true that Ramabai and he had any talk about his marriage.

EXAMINER OF NURSES FOR 15 YEARS.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman, the doctor said, that he was connected with the Grant Medical College for the last 19 years. He had been examiner of the nurses for nearly 15 years. He was also a lecturer to the nurses in the J. J. Hospital. He was not connected with the Infant Welfare Society. He saw the applicant some time in the middle of 1924 in the residence of one Doulatram Fakirchand. She was there on duty as a nurse for two days and he used to attend a patient there.

APPROACHED ME FOR HELP.

Did it not occur to you as rather strange that a nurse should approach you after the lapse of three years?—I was in charge of a stall in the exhibition and she approached me for help.

Can you give another instance when you rendered assistance to a nurse seeing you after years?—Yes, many instances.

But none among your witnesses Isn't it?—No witness has been summoned so far.

Do you propose to call any nurse?—I don't know. It depends upon my solicitors.

You agreed to help Ramabai when she approached you. It is perhaps out of compassion.—Yes

You have helped any male?—Many.

Therefore you are an advocate not only of female education as you had said in your statement, but also of male education.—Yes.

Witness denied knowledge of circular that unqualified nurses, would not be employed by the Infant Welfare Society. He had come to know of it only in the Court.

TAKING AN INTEREST IN RAMABAI.

Have you got with you a copy of the letter of introduction you gave to Ramabai?—No.

Briefly put, you were taking an interest in this lady?—Yes, as I described.

LADY PATIENT'S INFORMATION.

When you visit patients generally, you also come to know the names of nurses?—I came to know the name of Ramabai from my lady patient at Santa Cruz.

When you visited your patient, she told you that she had a married nurse—I asked her how she found the nurse. She replied that her nurse was married, had children and that she was good and experienced.

Child or children?—I do not remember.

You only gathered that she had progeny?—Yes.

These three payments you said, you made to Ramabai for her training were before you went to Lucknow?—Yes, I went to Lucknow in July, 1928.

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FERGUSSON COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

—:o:—

No Strike Of Professors.

AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT.

Various reports having appeared in the Press in connection with the Fergusson College, which are likely to create misapprehension in the public mind, the following authoritative statement is issued by Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole, Chairman of the Governing Body, Deccan Education Society Poona.

Principal K. R. Kanitkar resigned the office of Principal on account of domestic reasons and his resignation was accepted by the Governing Body. The proposals of the Life-members of the Society on the question of the appointment of Principal Kanitkar's successor were then carefully considered by the Governing Body and after taking into account all existing circumstances that body resolved that Prof. G. S. Mahajani B.A., (Cantab), (b) Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman be appointed Offg. Principal. Prof. Mahajani accordingly took charge of the office of Principal on the 9th Inst. the first day of the current term, and all work that is usually done on this day was duly attended to. As is usual on the first day of a term there were no regular lectures. From to-day (Monday the 11th Inst.) all college work has begun under the normal conditions. There is no strike of Professors and there is no ground to fear any disturbance in the smooth working of the College.

As the public do not seem to be well aware of the functions of the Governing Body it seems necessary to state that that body exists "for the special purpose of maintaining discipline and controlling education in the Society's Institutions."

It is hoped that this statement will remove from the public mind any misgivings or misapprehension that may have been caused by the reports that have appeared in the Press in this connection.

GUJARAT COLLEGE

—:o:—

Students Urge Lifting Of Ban On Comrades.

A PLEA FOR NON-VICTIMISATION

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 15.

Mr. Rohit Mehta and other students of the Gujarat College presented yesterday a representation to the Principal in connection with the refusal of admission to certain students. The Principal asked them not to interfere in the internal administration of the College, while the students asked the Principal not to victimise anybody in pursuance of the Government Note of last February. A meeting of students is to be held to-day to consider the situation.—A. P.

ESTABLISH RULE OF LAW.

—:o:—

Protest Against Jamnagar Monopolies.

Under the auspices of the Jamnagar Praja Mandal there was held a public meeting at Keshavbag, Princess Street on Wednesday last, when Sheth Vithaldas Damodar presided. The Secretary of the Jamnagar State Monopolies Inquiry Committee read out a summary of the Committee's Report after which the following resolution:—

"This meeting expresses its resentment and protest against the attitude of His Highness in first suggesting a Committee to inquire if any "Ijaras" other than that of Salt ever existed in his State and subsequently prohibiting the entry of the Inquiry Committee into the State Limits.

"This Meeting adopts the report of the Inquiry Committee and thanks its members and Secretary for their services.

"This Meeting requests His Highness to immediately abolish the tyranny of monopolies which are prevalent in the State as found out by the Inquiry Committee, and recommends the Jamnagar Prajamandal to appoint a deputation to wait upon His Highness to request him to abolish all "Ijaras," to establish the Rule of Law in the State and to mitigate the other grievances of the people and satisfy their various legitimate demands.

Mr. Manishanker Trivedi, speaking on the resolution warned His Highness the Jamsaheb against the growing discontent among the people. He criticised the attitude of the Bombay Police in dispersing the volunteers of the States' People who came at Ballard Pier to show the peoples' resentment by a peaceful black flag demonstration.

MR. JAMNADAS' SPEECH.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Chairman of the Inquiry Committee, advised His Highness to establish Rule of Law in his State.

Referring to the attitude of His Highness the Jam Saheb in first suggesting an Inquiry Committee and afterwards disallowing it said that such attitude betrayed at the very moment that all was not well in Jamnagar State as far as the "Ijaras" and other complaints were concerned. He drew the attention of His Highness to the fact now established by documental evidence by the committee that the "Ijaras" on necessaries of life did exist in the State and requested His Highness to immediately abolish them.

The proceedings terminated after passing a vote of thanks to the Chair.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPANY'S EARNINGS.

—:o:—

Messrs Tata Sons, Limited, Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross-earnings of the said Companies for the month of October, 1929 were as follows:—

"Subject to adjustments the gross earnings of the three Hydro-Electric Companies for the month of October, 1929 are as follows:—

	For the month of October, 1929. Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	4,16,133-11-5
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The Tata Power Co., Ltd.	4,71,672-11-2

NADIR KHAN CCNSOLIDATES POSITION.

Progress In Distribution Of Troops.

AEROPLANES TO RECONNOITRE.

PESHAWAR, Nov. 14.

Reliable news of happenings in Kabul are reaching this country. All reports point to the fact that Nadir Khan is consolidating his position and is working hard to place the administration on a sound basis. He has now taken up his residence in the Ark.

The services of aeroplanes have been requisitioned for reconnoitering purposes. Distribution of troops is progressing. The strength of the forces of Kabul City is about 2,000 including Waxirs, Jajis and Hazaras.

Among the latest to surrender to the new Government are 1,000 sepoys who went to Mazari Sharif from Kohistan with Saiyid Hussain. Accounts vary on the question whether the Loi Jirgah which Nadir Khan has summoned will be asked to notify his assumption of Kingship or not.—A. P.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN U. P.

—:o:—

T. U. Committee To Collect Information.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 15.

Following its decision to boycott the Royal Commission on Indian Labour Condtions, the last session of the U. P. Provincial Trade Union Conference had set up a small committee of its own to investigate the present economic, social, educational, moral, physical and political conditions and the status of the working class of the United Provinces and to find out the difficulties and hindrances in the way of and the highest means for their improvements. The Committee held a meeting at Allahabad on the 9th instant and approved the questionnarie drafted by Mr. Hariharnath Sastri, its convener. This questionnarie is now being issued to the public for information and co-operation.

It is an exhaustive document divided into 20 sections each consisting of about ten questions on an average on almost each and every aspect of labour conditions in these provinces. The Committee invites public co-operation from almost every quarter and desires that those representative institutions or individuals who are prepared to participate in the enquiry should submit their memorandom to the Committee before the, and of this year, as it wants to tour extensively in these provinces from the beginning of the new year. Copies of the questionaire may be obtained from Mr. Hariharnath Sastri, General Secretary, U. P. Trade Union Committee, Cawnpore.

NEW INTERNATIONAL BANK.

—:o:—

Herr Schacht on its Function.

NOT A REPARATIONS BANK

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Berlin.—Herr Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, interviewed emphasised that the Bank for International payments must not be regarded as the reparations bank, but an International Bank which quite independently of Reparations would meet the difficulties in connection with the international payments especially complications suddenly arising from international exchanges. Fifty-six per cent. of 500 million Swiss Franes capital would be raised by five European note-issuing banks, America and Japan. The bank would then begin operations. The remainder would be guaranteed by the same institutions.—Reuter.

First President of the Bank

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Baden-Baden.—The delegates have agreed that first President of the Bank shall be either American or neutral. The Court of Directors of the Bank of England have agreed to recommend the re-election of Mr. Montagu Norman.—Reuter.

600 FISHING VESSELS CAUGHT IN GALE.

—:o:—

11 Lives Lost.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Rugby.—The total damage done by Monday's gale cannot yet be fully estimated. The Secretary for Scotland stated in Parliament that a fleet of 500 fishing vessels was struck by the gale in the North Sea and lost 31 000 nets which cost £152 000 to replace. It was thought that only three lives had been lost, but the latest information indicates that there have been 11 deaths. Many boats, which are engaged now in fishing operations, carry wireless sets, and the broadcast warning of the approaching storm enabled some of them to haul in their nets in time. The disaster has not caused a general stoppage of fishing and many boats put to sea yesterday.—B. O. W.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

—:o:—

Dr. Balsara's Appeal Against Bombay Corporation.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blackwell dismissed with costs to-day the appeal filed by Dr. Maneckji Burjorji Balsara from the judgment of Justice Sir Norman Kemp, who dismissed his suit against the Bombay Municipal Corporation for wrongful dismissal.

Dr. Balsara was the Assistant Health Officer of Bombay, but was dismissed from service in 1924 in consequence of certain complaints of bribery made against him. An inquiry in respect of the complaints was first held by the Commissioner and subsequently another inquiry was held by two representatives of the Municipal Standing Committee. The result of the enquiry was a recommendation to the Standing Committee to dispense with his services. Accordingly the Standing Committee dispensed with the services of Dr. Balsara.

Dr. Balsara, who is at present a member of the Corporation, sued the Corporation for wrongful dismissal. His suit was dismissed with costs by Justice Sir Norman Kemp. Hence his appeal.

The Chief Justice, in the course of his judgment observed that, though there were two or three defects in the enquiry conducted by the Commissioner, the appellant had been given fair and full opportunity to point out these defects before the Standing Committee and to put his case as fully as he liked. But he had not done that. He waited for the decision of the Standing Committee and when he found it was against him, he took legal opinion and brought the matter to the Court.

His Lordship declared that, after he had taken the chance of the decision of the Standing Committee, it was not open to the appellant to go to the Court afterwards.

Mr. Justice Blackwell agreed with the Chief Justice.

DACOITY GANG CASE RESULT.

—:o:—

Accused Convicted.

The gang of eight dacoits whose speciality was the robbing of prostitutes after drugging them with a stupefying powder had their trial concluded before the Special Criminal Sessions of the High Court held over by Mr. Justice Kennedy and Kemp.

Mr. Velinkar appeared for the Crown while, the second and accused were defended by H. Jhabvala and Mr. M. Bhit.

The trial lasted for over three weeks, and more than a hundred witnesses were examined.

Five Mahomedans out of the eight accused were found guilty and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. The first accused Wahiduddin Hamiuddin was sentenced to four years' hard labour, while the accused Mahomed Samandar, Rahimatkhan Atullah, Jehangir Valloo and Agra Ahmed Haji Abdul Baker were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Two of the accused Ahmedali Fakirsab and Mahomed Amin Mahomed Wali were found not guilty and acquitted and discharged.

One accused Munawar Bashir was ordered to be re-tried as the Judge disagreed with the jury's verdict of not guilty.

The prisoners created an uproar after they were removed from the Court. They continued shouting and yelling in the lock-up room, despite police efforts to stop them.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Rossini's "Barber Of Seville" Staged.

—:o:—

Rossini's 'Barber of Seville gave Sig. Carpi's operatic players further opportunity to show that they are an useful band of artistes.

Comic opera was a welcome change from the rather tragic Tosca of the previous night.

Rossini's "Barber" is based on Beau-marchais Barber of Seville. It was not well received when just played to an Italian audience at Rome, mainly because it was confused with another opera by Paslello. However, with an altered title it soon won favour and to-day ranks as one of the most popular comic operas of this or any other period.

The plot of the "Barber" is very simple but it is popular on account of its brightness and the manner in which the humour is reflected in the music.

Sig. Mauceri who is an old favourite with local opera-goers, had an opportunity to show that he has versatility of a high order. He had no heroic role but gave us a masterly piece of low comedy as Don Basilio, the music master. His part was not a very important one, but was a fine operatic portraiture. He gave us a delightful rendering of the famous bass air "La Calumnia e un Venticello" and both acting and gestures told with great effect. With Sig. Belleti as the crascible Dr. Bartolo he created several amusing scenes. Sig. Belleti also gave a fine performance.

Signorita Henkina played Rosina. She has a charming presence and a voice of beautiful quality. She sang the familiar "Una Voce poco fa" in tones that were always light and bright and captivated the audience in the "Lesson Scene."

The Figaro of Sig. Reali was admirable for both acting and singing. Several numbers gave him ample scope to use his wonderful baritone. The tenor was Sig. Tumrinello. Perhaps, he was not in such excellent voice as when he made his bow before local fans in Rigoletto, but in the drunken scene showed that he can act really well on occasion.

Signorita Celli gave a fine portrayal of Bertha, the housekeeper and was deservedly encored.

It was a great performance on the whole and excellent entertainment for a fairly large audience.

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INDIANS MUST BOW TO THE INEVITABLE

Earl. Athlone's Sermon On White Civilization

SPEECH AT OPENING OF SASTRI COLLEGE

(BY MAIL.)
JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 31.

In opening the Sastri College—the new training centre of Indian teachers—on the 14th October at Durban, the Earl of Athlone said:

"When the White Races first arrived in South Africa, no civilisation worthy of the name existed, and it was due to their efforts and enterprise that the existing political system an dsocial standards were built up. It was only reasonable, therefore, that the European should wish to maintain that system of Government and those social standards which they had built up.

BOW TO THE INEVITABLE.

"When therefore, the Cape Town Agreement speaks of the 'uplifting' of the Indian community, there is no desire to criticise Indian civilisation as such, but it should be borne in mind that, that particular culture in some respects differs from the prevailing variety in South Africa, and it is the duty of every Indian who wishes to play the part of the citizen of this country not only to submit cheerfully to the established political, social and educational system, but to prepare himself and this children to take a proper place in the life of the country as a whole.

MR. SASTRI'S IDEA.

"That I feel sure, was the idea which Mr. Sastri had in mind when he conceived the plan of founding this college and incidently laying down the basis of an organised system of education for Indians in South Africa. He realised that the first step in the so-called uplift movement must be education, but he also realised that if that education was to be a genuine benefit to the Indian community it must be carried out in conjunction with, and not independent of. the State educational system.

"It is proposed, therefore, that when the necessary buildings have been constructed and equipped, the Administration should be requested to take them over and run the institution."

MESSAGES.

Many messages were received and among those were from the Viceroy of India, Mr. Sastri, Dr. D. F. Malan (Minister of the Interior and Education) and Mr. Patrick Duncan, M.L.A.

The Governor-General opened the doors of the College with a golden key which was handed over by Sir K. V. Reddi, Kt., Agent-General of India.—Free Press.

INDO-AFRICAN AGREEMENT.

—:o:—

Device To Get Rid Of "Coolies."

INDIAN WORKERS AND TRADE UNION.

(BY MAIL.)

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 31.

The inclusion of Indian workers in the Printing Industry in the South African Trade Union has roused the ire of the members of Nationalist Party and the Press. The welcome that Minister Sampson accorded to the move is severely criticised. Below are given same samples of the garrulous mentality:—

"The Volkatem" under the heading "Is this segregation" points out how strongly the Government once felt on the Colour Bar Bill and says:—

The Minister was present when the resolution to admit Indians was adopted, and he not only did not keep silence on the matter, but welcomed the resolution as a step in the right direction. He added that there still existed too much intolerance. A blind man, continues the paper, can see that the "right direction" of Mr. Sampson is a course which of necessity, will lead to the admission of Black and Coloured workers in all the trades. White boys and girls, at least in the printing industry will soon have to learn their trade under Black workers. Is this industrial segregation?

MR. SAMPSON'S "SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS."

Mr. P. Mostert, a Pretoria Member of the South African Trade Union and a member of the District Committee of the Nationalist Party, said in an interview that Mr. Sampson's statement revealed more than ever his shortsightedness. The trouble is, he said, that Mr. Sampson and his supporters are composed of men from overseas could not understand and are entirely out of sympathy with the wishes of the people of South Africa and this will widen the breach between the Nationalists and the Creswellites.

"EQUALISATION FRENZY."

The "One Vaderland" declares that while it is not at the moment concerned with Mr. Sampson's "equalisation frenzy", it must point out that Mr. Sampson's attitude is absolutely in conflict with the Government's general policy of segregation, industrial and otherwise. When Mr. Sampson declares that this equalisation is in accordance with the Indian Agreement, says the paper, we deny it decisively. The Union entered into the Indian Agreement to free itself from the coolies and not to place them on an equal footing with the White people, and to work side by side with them."—Free Press.

'G' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Activities During. 1928-29.

The report of the G Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar, for the year 1928-29 is out. Last year the Khadi sales amounted to Rs. 23,871 as compared with Rs. 3,426 in 1927-28. Unique among Congress committees, this committee concentrates its work on khadi. It has given a grant of Rs. 2,500 to the G Ward District Khadi Bhandar run by it upto 1928 and since handed over to the A. I. S. A. and it has further given a loan of Rs. 4,000 for its finances.

As regards the removal of untouchability a night school was maintained at Lower Parel for the use of these unfortunate countrymen. It had however to be closed towards the close of the year due to the continued textile strike. The Committee hope to revive it soon.

A large number of public meetings, processions, physical culture demonstration, handbills, posters, etc., were some of the features of propaganda during the year. Pussy-foot Johnson, the world Prohibitionist Leader, was given a reception when he visited Bombay. The National Flag hoisting and salutation was carried out regularly every month. The office-bearers and a few others paid income-tax according to the Calcutta Congress amounting to Rs. 102-13-6 based on one per cent of their monthly income—a feature not to be found in many other committees.

The Committee enrolled 3296 Congress members against the A. I. C. C. quota of 2,500 for the ward. It is indicative of the congress hold in the ward that both Messrs. P. G. Sahasrabuddhe and I. S. Patel who were nominated by the congress for the municipal elections in January 1929 were elected. A register of municipal complaints is maintained by the committee and the complaints immediately attended to by the congress councillors. A sum of Rs. 53 including the committee's donation was collected for the Lala Lajpatrai Memorial. A sum of Rs. 51 was donated to the Dadar Sarvajanik Vachanalya Building Fund. The Volunteers Corps which deserve better organisation worked fairly well during the year.

The members of the Dadar Youth League helped the Committee in its work and their services have been fully acknowledged in the report. The finances of the Committee seem to be in a sound condition, the cash balance alone being about Rs. 2,000 at the close of the year.

The Hon'ble Elizabeth Grosvenor and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Tudor-Owen lunched at Government House Bombay on Thursday.

Lady Sykes opened the Annual Sale of Work of the University Settlement at Mrs. Sirur's Bungalow on Thursday.

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HOW INDIAN MERCHANTS ARE SQUEEZED.

SOME REVELATIONS ABOUT EUROPEAN SYNDICATES AND RINGS.

(From Our Financial Correspondent).

London, Oct. 31.

On Saturday last, I happened to pass a street called St. Mary's Axe where the Baltic Exchange is situated. It was an irony of fate that while passing I overheard a conversation between two persons coming out of the Exchange saying that the 80 to 100,000 tons of groundnuts deliveries which spread over from November to April next year have been sold at a very tempting price to a big crusher by a Syndicate composed of four shippers from India on the understanding that the crusher himself would keep out of the market to enable the Syndicate at a later stage to buy their requirements at prices yielding handsome profits. This led me further to investigate the matter and to my great surprise I found that such a transaction had actually taken place and that the recent drop in the prices of £2 and £2.10 had been due to the squeezing method adopted by the Syndicate.

HOW THE BUSINESS IS CONDUCTED.

Before I go into the matter further, let me explain to your readers how this business is being conducted in this country. Though the business in oil seeds is done on the basis of contracts issued by the Incorporated Oilseeds Association it is actually transacted in the rooms of the Baltic Exchange, with which the Association as such has no official connection. Every morning at the Baltic Exchange, representatives of three or four European shippers—mind you, Indians are not admitted as members of the Association—and representatives of the crushers, who are well organised and who have established themselves into a sort of a Syndicate to buy their requirements, form themselves into a Ring to do business. That is to say these sellers and buyers intimate their desire either to buy or to sell at certain prices and if they come to terms business is put through. Otherwise, they get to know the idea of the buyers about the prices and cable back to India. They have no future markets in the same way as the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, the Bombay Cotton Exchange and the Bombay Seed Traders' Association. As a result, this practice gives a chance to the few shippers and crushers, whose combined number does not exceed more than seven or eight, to take undue advantage of growers, shippers and middlemen in India by fixing any price they like, as they know that every year India has certain amount of surplus which she must necessarily export. Moreover, as Indians have no offices, except two or three in London, European crushers and shippers are fully cognisant of the fact that merchants in India will have no other alternative than to submit to their terms. Besides this, the Indian merchants trading in produce in this country do not exceed two or three and they find it absolutely difficult to get themselves elected as members of the Baltic Exchange to be in a position to raise their voice against the present system. In short, this means that the business in London is conducted in the crudest fashion or in other words it is conducted on the same old lines as it was done some fifty years ago.

INDIAN TRADERS HANDICAPPED.

This antideluvian practice means an open change to the crushers who are well-organised as Syndicate to buy with the intention of depressing the market whenever possible and thus take undue advantage of shippers. This has been in vogue for the last three or four years and consequently the Indian merchants in India who more or less speculate in Bombay market are forced to sell at prices dictated by the combined European shippers and crushers and thus incur heavy losses. It is estimated that within the past three years Bombay merchants instead of making any profits in seed business have put in the coffers of these Syndicate a huge sum of money.

Coming to the business referred to in the special cable that I sent to you on Saturday, let me emphasise that the same has been placed at an average price of roughly £18.10 to £18.15 and it is but natural that unless the prices drop below this figure in India, the Syndicate would not be able to fulfil the contract. If any one cared to scrutinise the prices of groundnuts ruling from day to day during the last three years, he would find that from the beginning of October each year, the prices gradually declined and reached a low level in April of the following year. Then from May or June again they gradually rose and reached their highest point by September of the year. This clearly proves that the crushers become active buyers during October and March during which period they buy their requirements at very low prices. Not only that they buy in excess of their requirements as what are called Forward shipments for June, to September, with a view to unload the whole surplus of purchases not required by them on innocent public and speculators when they are not manufacturing oil, margarine or vegetable ghee. This year, as a matter of fact, Indian speculators thought that the crop of groundnuts was not likely to be more than 7500,000 tons thus resulting in the rise of prices and consequently most of them made heavy Forward purchases from European Homes and other European brokers at the highest price of £21.12.6 but at the same time the sellers remained unconcerned as they knew full well that due to the manipulation in the market, prices must undergo a tremendous change to a very low fall. This action of the Syndicate will no doubt force growers, shippers and middlemen in India to lose a considerable amount because they will have to sell their stuff under cost price, roughly from £2, to £2.10.

HOLD BACK THE STOCK.

The apparent danger of trading in this fashion has been ably pointed out by Messrs. K. M. Bhantiya of Birla House and Mr. R. J. Udani of the House of Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal in the "Financial Times" but, I am afraid, no steps will be taken to improve the method since only Indians stand to lose by the action of the Syndicate, unless strong pressure is brought to bear upon them by responsible people in India. It is common knowledge that if such an alliance had been formed to depress commodities coming from Independent States, such as, America or Brazil, the Government of Great Britain would not hesitate to take strong measures to hold back the stock, as is being done by American and Egyptian Governments in the case of cotton and Brazil in the case of coffee. It is, therefore, essential that businessmen in India and the Indian Chambers of Commerce should make it a point to see that this Syndicate places all its cards before the Government in connection with the present contract. Not only that, I should suggest that immediate steps should be taken to hold back the present stock of groundnuts and if necessary to ask the Government of India and the Imperial bank to finance the Indian merchants till such times as the Crushers are prepared to sell the commodity at a reasonable price affording a reasonable profit to the growers. In this connection, I am glad to say that the London Indian Chamber of Commerce is watching the situation very carefully and my interviews with most of its prominent members enable me to dare say that the interest of Indian merchants in this country is in safe hands.

In conclusion, let me assert that if we examined the system of trading and the consequent squeezing of Indian growers, we shall come to no other conclusion than that the Exchange Gambie carried on by the Government is nothing in comparison to the present systematic and scientific squeezing. It is a clear case for enquiry by the members of the Central Legislature and other businessmen in India. I trust they will not fail.

Burglars' Strenuous Attack

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Letter No. 426.

To

Messrs. GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. CO.,
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Dear Sirs,

We feel we owe you an expression of our sincere gratitude for the great service one of your Steel Cabinets has rendered us last night. We have been using a Safe and a Cabinet size 1 of your make. Some thieves entered our shop one night last year and attempted in vain to break open the Safe and the Cabinet. Last night again a gang of budmashes broke through two doors on the first floor of the house and entered our shop but this time they came equipped with many different tools and appliances and set upon your Cabinet evidently with much resource and great vigour but we feel extremely delighted to tell you that despite all their strength and skill your Cabinet was found invincible and they had to depart rubbing their hands. Had it been otherwise we shudder to think of the consequences. From our personal experiences good and bad of goods of different makes we hold the strength of your Cabinets in very high esteem and we believe that your Cabinets are doing a great public service.

We wish you every success with all our heart.

We are,
Yours faithfully,
THAKKAR BROS.
per Mawji Madan Thakkar.

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DR. ABDULLAH SUHRAWARDY LEAVES FOR INDIA.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy left Victoria station for India yesterday and his departure was marked by an interesting ceremony. Sir John Simon, Mr. Drummond-Shiels, (the Under-Secretary of State for India), Mr. George Mathers, M.P., and other distinguished politicians had assembled on the platform, and the Executive of the Western Islamic Association was represented by Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, Mr. M. E. Cripps, Mr. Saleem Babonau. Before the train departed, Dr. Khalid Sheldrake presented to Suhrawardy Begam, a magnificent basket of fruit, the basket being coloured green and red, covered with ribbons of the same shades, these being the colours of the Association. Mr. Saleem Babonau stepped forward and garlanded Dr. Suhrawardy, and Master Salah-ud-Din Babonau placed a garland on Suhrawardy Begam. Mr. Majid E. Cripps, the Hon. Joint Secretary, and Dr. Khalid Sheldrake then solemnly invested Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy with the red and green rosette of the Western Islamic Association, of which Dr. Suhrawardy has been elected a life-member on account of his pioneer work for Islam in the West from 1903 until his return to India twenty years ago.

The large gathering to bid "farewell" to Dr. Suhrawardy, composed of Muslims of all shades of opinion, Hindus, and Englishmen, showed the high esteem in which Dr. Suhrawardy is held, and the hope was expressed on all sides that he would speedily return to England.

ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR.

—:o:—

Protest Meetings In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 15.

At a public meeting held last evening a resolution was passed protesting against the resolution of the Municipality to present an address to the Governor and calling on those councillors who had voted in favour of the resolution to resign. Similar public meetings are to be held in every ward of the city.—A. P.

—:o:—

Karachi.—The Commander-in-Chief who arrived here on Wednesday evening inspected the Karachi Corps of Auxilliary Force University Training Corps, and other military units. He also inspected the Air Force Depot and Ordinance Depot, and left Karachi for Bombay by steamer on Saturday.—A. P.

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Gujrat. (PUNJAB).

SEWRI TRADING HOURS.

Change Unreasonable And Unjustified.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I beg to send herewith a summary of my speech which I delivered in Hindi while moving my amendment in the eighth annual general meeting of the East India Cotton Association, Limited. I trust you will oblige me by getting it published in the valuable columns of your precious paper for the information of the public at large.

My amendment was duly seconded by Mr. Ramchand, B.A., who delivered an able and well-reasoned speech in support of the amendment. But an assurance having been given by the Chairman, that if the Board permits, he would convene a formal meeting of the whole of cotton trade wherein the question of time, etc., will be discussed and if possible they will arrive at certain definite decision; though that will not be binding upon the Board, and on his requesting me to withdraw my amendment, I withdrew the same.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

BEGRAJ GUPTA.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

MR. GUPTA'S SPEECH.

"It is very regrettable that taking advantage of the extraordinary situation arising out of the last February riots, a certain section of the members; in face of the strong opposition of an appreciably important body of other members dealing in forward and spot cotton, brought about in hot haste the alteration of the old trading hours at Sewri from evening to morning. This action of theirs is deterimental to the growth of mutual co-operation and harmony and is, therefore, unreasonable and quite unjustified. The perusal of the eighth annual report of the Association lacks complete mention of the above fact together with other matter incidental to the above facts. I, therefore, beg to move my amendment. Prior to the formation of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., the late Cotton Contracts Board had planned out a scheme by which they intended to shift the whole cotton market of both spot and forward to the Ballard Pier. The said scheme had nearly reached completion and the Board had taken on lease a certain plot at Ballard Pier, and had also spent a considerable sum on the very plan of the proposed Exchange Building they then wanted to erect there. But a major portion of the members having their establishment outside the Fort, resented the above scheme on the ground that they in no case would surrender to the proposed shift, as the abolishment of the usual trading in the Marwari Bazar from 12 to 4 p.m. wouldn't suit them, they manifested their protest by creating a deadlock by keeping the forward market closed for about more than three months and the result happily was that the scheme was finally dropped. Later on the E. I. C. A. was established with the clear undertaking that the usual trading in the Marwari Bazar till 4 p.m. would in way be interferred with. That was the reason why the brokers constituting about half the total number of the members, agreed to be represented in the constitution by a meagre minority of one-sixth only. But it is very amazing to find now that in face of the aforesaid circumstances, the same section of the cotton trade who were then determined to remove the whole market to Ballard Pier, have now succeeded in their first attempt of changing the trading hours of Sewri market from evening to morning, which explicitly shows that they ultimately aim at removing the trading in the Marwari Bazar till 4 p.m. to Sewri.

OPPOSITION TO CHANGE.

Now the present position is this, that about four-fifth members are against the new change. The fact that the forward market at Sewri is deserted since the inception of the new change, bears testimony to my assertion. To say that all those dealing in spot cotton favour the said change is absolutely wrong and misleading. As far as I know about three-fourth of the sellers of cotton represented by the commission agents, importers, brokers, and even the "Muccadums," are opposed to the change. If, on the other hand, we take into consideration the panels, we find that three out of six panels are against the change. In the scheme of the constitution of the E. I. C. A. so far as I can recollect, the section of the trade who have brought about this change, insisted very much on a provision therein by which all resolutions should be passed by a majority of two-thirds of the members of the representative Committee; but I wonder that they did not care for that while adopting the said change. It is further said that they have acted within their individual rights. Well the exercise of such individual rights by the other section of the trade in an opposite manner may, I fear, lead to results which may prove very harmful to the smooth and fair working of the cotton trade and may further lead to still horrible consequences.

THE AMENDMENT.

The folowing is Mr. Gupta's amendment to the resolution "to adopt Directors' report":—

"In view of the fact that no mention is made in the eighth annual report of the most essential points, namely:—

(1) that the trading hours in the evening at Sewri in usuage since long, have been altered;

(2) that the usual trading in forward hedge contracts at Sewri is no more carried on there;

(3) that a large section of the cotton trade is discontented at the above alterations;

(4) that the change in the time of survey and appeal has resulted in many fresh difficulties and inconveniences to the members; and

(5) that what policy have the Board adopted towards the above points and how far is that policy reasonable and justifiable, the said report is incomplete. This meeting, therefore, resolves that the Board be requested to resubmit the report for consideration before the general meeting, after having made up the aforesaid drawbacks."

YOUTH AND DOWRIES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It will be very kind of you if you will allow a little space to my letter in your highly esteemed newspaper. It is about the marriage-dowry, which is one of the worst customs in our country that I want to write a few words. It is really with great pleasure that I daily hear of new Youth Leagues springing up in various cities and villages. In villages especially these Youth Leagues are formed with the object of casting off the fetters of the old customs, of which we are slaves. The three conditions essential for becoming a number are (i) wearing Swadeshi clothes, (ii) not taking any part in death festivals, (iii) and not marrying a girl below the age of 14.

Would it be at all unwise if they introduce this custom also of not receiving dowries in marriages? Sometimes I am really pained to see good girls married to quite undeserving husbands simply because their parents are poor i.e. not rich enough to buy good educated husbands. And what is the lot of a middle class man, who earns just enough to support himself if he has 4 or 5 daughters? There is no way for him except to get himself in debt if he wants to marry his daughters. For an instance last year in a marriage the husband was paid Rs. 3,000. Hoping my appeal won't fall on deaf ears.—I remain, yours, etc.,

KUMUD DESAI.

Bombay.

INCOME TAX PRACTICE.

—:o:—

To. The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I gather from the issue of the 12th instant of your much esteemed paper that the Bombay Branch of the Incorporated Accountants has addressed a petition to the Finance Member of the Government of India to monopolise the profession of income tax practice for themselves and the Chartered Accountants in conjunction with the G. D. A.'s. They have taken up their stand on the ground that as the auditing profession has been reserved for them according to the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, the Association wants to strengthen the hands of the Government to carry out the amendment and shows in which direction the wind is blowing. At the time when the Companies Act was passed certain quarters being as it were the sole advisors of the Government, the members of other Associations of England, viz., the Corporation of Accountants, the London Association of Accountants and the Central Association of Accountants were debarred from the privilege. Although the provincial Government of Bengal did not succumb to such a camouflage and allowed the members of these associations to practice as auditors provided they had had sufficient experience. When in England no such monopoly is allowed it is unfortunate that in India such glaring irregularities are in full swing. One so-called ground for such a monopoly is that the members of their Association are subject to disciplinary measures in case of misconduct while it is forgotten that other Associations have also adopted the same measures. It would be interesting to learn in what manner the members of the three Associations are inferior to them in working as Accountants and if so, why they have not been able to brow-beat them from the field of England.

Under the above circumstances, I have strongly to appeal to the members of the above said Associations to join hands together and to protest against the contemplated measure in time. It is imperatively necessary that an urgent meeting of the members must be convened for considering this matter and for taking necessary action. There are many members of these Associations in Bombay and I trust they will lose no time in marshalling their forces in due time to support their just and fair rights and interests.—Yours, etc.,

D. S. YAJNIK,
Corporate Accountant.

Ahmedabad, Nov. 12.

"THE CLERK'S UNION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I was much amused to read in your issue of the 13th November some criticism about the Clerks' Union. Your correspondent signs himself as "One Interested", and I do not know if he is 'interested' only in making sweeping accusations and insinuations or in the loans which the co-operative branch lends. It is possible he should have been failed in his attempts to derive benifits which the truly truly needy get and the whole trend of his letter proves that this "Interested" brother of ours has no intimate knowledge of the very valuable work that this institution is doing.

Your correspondent need not be worried at the thought that those who are outside the fold of the Union were invited at the recent social gathering. These gatherings are intended for making the institution known to those who are not members and those who have the liberality to contribute towards the expenses get the benefit of such a sweet function. The Union cannot spend much on advertising and as members do not much count, the last gathering was a success.

The executive bodies of the Union and the Society are doing their level best to raise the status and dignity of the clerical community and your correspondent, instead of casting aspersions on them, would do well to join the executive forthwith and in right earnest help to bring about the reforms which he has at his heart. All persons, interested as well as disinterested, have a field here for work and instead of frittering away their energy in vain criticism, should come forward to sacrifice their time and enthusiasm and intelligence for the uplift of their down-trodden comrades.—Yours etc.

V. M. DUBHASHE.

Dhubhi Nivas,
Vile Parle, November 14..

—:o:—

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I began reading "One Interested's" letter with some interest, especially as it promised "the clerical community" certain solid facts about the Bombay Clerks' Union and its working.

Reading further I see that far from finding specific charges against the Union therein, or "solid facts" as your correspondent puts it, the whole letter appears to be the effusion of a cantaukerous cynic, a type alas! not uncommon among our middle class, who not having any public spirit themselves, yet are ready to offer carping criticism about other people's work.

Let me ask "one interested" how many members has he canvassed for or introduced to the Clerks' Union?

(2) What is his own record regarding payment of dues etc., to the Clerks' Union Society—if he is a member?

(3) Does he know that the Asst. Registrar of C. C. speaks of its work during last year favourably?

(4) About this year's committee of the Union—let him state one defiite act of omission or commission, or one "solid fact" that would entitle its management to that sweeping condemnation of its work, which he wishes to broadcast through your columns.

(5) He styles himself "one interested"—In what is he really interested? In splashing mud at the Union and its credit society which has been regenerated after such selfish labour by its Hon Officers, so that it has now become a divident paying concern—or is he merely interested in venting any purely personal spite he has against individual members, or members of the Union?

In conclusion Sir, so long as "one interested" does not answer all my queries categorically, I shall be constrained to consider him, as I am sure as all my brother clerks, as simply being animated by a mischievous and destructive spirit, rather than by a desire for active co-operation.—Yours, etc.,

"A MEMBER."

BOMBAY HAWKERS' UNION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A grave state of affairs exists in the city. There is serious discontent amongst a large section of the public. Peaceful citizens honestly earning their living are persecuted and their goods are confiscated and they are fined excessively by the Hon. Presidency Magistrates.

A man is denied a license; then his goods are seized by the Municipality. secondly, he is charged for being without a license and, thirdly, the police charge him for obstruction. What right has the Corporation to deny a license for legitimate honest trade? How would the rich feel if the Corporation denied them the right to do carry on an honest trade? Government does not confiscate the Radio-sets of those who do not take out a license. The Police when making a search do it in front of a "panch". But the Corporation sanction the seizure of goods of the poor: not even receipts are given for the goods seized. We have written to Mr Hotson, to Mr. Kelly, to Mr. Dalal, to the Hon. Presidency Magistrates, to the President of the Corporation, but we regret there is no relief. We fail to understand why the Corporation is so adamant' We point out to the Corporation that they have no right to deny any person a license to hawk.

We are afraid that the seizure of goods of hawkers violently excities the passions of these men. We are doing our best to pacify the men, stating that we are trying to obtain relief. We are greatly afraid that evil passions might be let loose. We beg the Corporation to desist, for the love of God, stay your hands.—Yours

F. J. GINWALLA.
President,
Bombay Hawkers' Union.

J. N. CHOKSY.
Vice-President,
Bombay Hawkers' Union.

BOMBAY LIBERALS' SURRENDER.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I fully endorse the views expressed by Mr. M. J. Avashia and an "Enquirer" in your issues of the 9th and 11th inst. respectively, in respect of the invidious attack made against the Indian National Congress, by some of the Bombay Liberals, who have gone into ecstacies over the announcement made by the Viceroy on the 30th ultimo.

The hasty answer which the Bombay Liberals gave to the Viceregal announcement was—as they must have now realized to their utter concern after the explicit debate on India in the two Houses of Parliament—premature and pointless.

But that is by the way. The fundamental objection which we have against these Moderates and some other ultra-loyalists is the way and manner in which they impertinently come out to criticize and run down the Congress, which, as you have already so explicitly described in your able editorial article the other day as "The oldest, the most representative and the strongest political institution in the country."

While these Liberals, as an "Enquirer" has so tersely stated, "represent none but themselves" they have the effrontery to claim to speak on "behalf of the people of India", whenever an occasion to do so arises.

Now, let the Liberals and Moderates realize—the sooner they realise it the better that the awakened masses of India will wholeheartedly support and join that institution, which lives and strives for their amelioration and well-being, and these teeming millions of India comprise not less than 90 per cent. of the entire population of the country.

Therefore, it is that the people should treat the attack on this greatest national body with the contempt that it deserves. When the whole future of India is in making, these Liberals speak of the "bargaining spirit" of the Congress. This attitude on their part shows us the slavish mentality of some of our countrymen, who have no faith in self-help and sacrifice.

The credit that must go to any body for bringing about a change in the angle of vision of our rulers, is mainly due to the sufferings and sacrifices of the noblest and humblest followers of the National Congress. While this body has been doing unceasing propaganda work among the people, the Liberals silently watch the trend of events and, in the event of any gesture from the British Government, they rise up and issue statements and counter-statements, showing to the simple and the unwary that they really represented the country.

But, fortunately for India, the people are seeing through the game and have learnt to discriminate between the real and the so-called leaders. So, let these worthies remember that, if they really want to serve the country and speak on its behalf they will have to secure the confidence and trust of the people by working for them and not by showing mere lip-sympathy, and at times simply acting as mediators.—Yours, etc.,

MOHANLAL P. MEHTA.

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"THE IRWIN BRIDGE."

—:o:—

Viceroy To Open On Monday.

(From A Correspondent.)

SANGLI, Nov. 15.

The ceremony of invoking the blessings of Shri Ganapati the family deity of His Highness on the new Krishna Bridge constructed at Sangli was performed on Friday afternoon by His Highness in the presence of a distinguished gathering, consisting of the priesthood, nobles and principal officials of the State. The Bridge is constructed at an estimated cost of nearly six and a half lacs of rupees, and is the most costly work of public utility that has ever been carried out in the history of the States. It facilitates communication of the trading centre of Sangli with places on the other bank of the Krishna, and thus satisfies a longfelt want. It will be named the Irwin Bridge, after His Excellency the Viceroy who has consented to perform its opening ceremony on the 18th instant.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

—:o:—

"M" Wants to Cross-Examine in Marathi.

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

Sardar Ganda Singh, a retired Sub-Inspector whose statement was recorded yesterday, was cross-examined to-day, at the resumed hearing of the Lahore "Conspiracy" case. He could not say if Saunders fell on his face or on his side. Witness did not mention the boy with a cycle. He asserted that the two assailants do not look like students. He said that he identified Bhagat Singh in two identification parades held in Lahore Fort and in Lahore Cantonment.

Cross-examined by the accused Shiva Varma, witness said he was 55 years of age and uses spectacles while reading books.

"M" wished to cross-examine the witness in Marathi, but as the Court did not understand Marathi, cross-examination was not allowed.

The Court was then adjourned.
—Free Press.

FLOODS IN WALES.

—:o:—

Heavy Damage to Livestock And Crop..

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Rugby.—Great damage has been done by the floods, notably in Rhondda Valley in South Wales. A large part of the Hill Side at Pontygwaith gave away owing to inundation yesterday. Fissures five feet wide and seventy feet long were discovered on the hillside. The whole mass of thousands of tons of earth is moving steadily downwards.

Ten families occupying houses in the direct path of the landslide were yesterday ordered to leave their houses immediately.

A record rainfall for England and Wales was recorded at Pontypridd where 18.3 inches were registered in twenty hours. On the upper reaches of the Severn two bridges have been destroyed. Heavy losses of live stock and crops are reported from Staffordshire and Lancashire.—B. O. W.

LANDING GROUNDS AT CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

Government Of India's Plans To Improve Them.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Hague.—In the Second Chamber referring to the complaint of Liberal Knottenbelt Van Blokland, Foreign Minister, said he landing grounds at Calcutta, Akyab and Victoria Point could not be used in the wet season. The Government of India, however, were planning to improve them in he next dry season.—Reuter.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

—:o:—

Reduction In Rediscount Rates.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

New York.—The New York Federal Reserve Bank has reduced the rediscount rate to 4-1|2 per cent.—Reuter.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD:— A Conversational Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held to-day (Saturday,) at the Brotherhood Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to meet Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes dined with H. E. The Naval Commander-in-Chief on board the H. M. S. "Effingham" on Thursday.

DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA.

—:o:—

Dr. Besant's Lectures.

C. P. JAIL REFORMS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 14.

Dr. Annie Besant arrived from Allahabad by the Grand Trunk Express on Saturday and delivered two public lectures on "Dominion Status for India" and one lecture of Theosophical Society and India. She left Nagpur on Sunday evening by the Grand Trunk Express.

Speaking on Dominion Status for India in the Nagpur Town Hall, Mr. C. B. Parakh, President of the Nagpur Municipal Committee presiding, Dr. Besant said that they should carefully study the constitutions of the different dominions and choose as the ideal dominion the one which was freest and had the great control over its own territories, India demanded to be able to hold up her head among the free nations of the world with a self-government that was real and not nominal and desired to become a partner member in the great federation of free nations which were called the self-governing dominions. She did not want freedom in the sense of isolation from other nations but in the sense of cooperation with the different peoples of the world.

Dr. Besant deplored the Hindu-Muslim quarrels in India. She said that religion should not be the cause of strife and of civic adventages or privileges on the one side or the other. They should leave religion entirely out of the constitution and should give every religion complete freedom in its own domain. She asked the audience to give all what the minority communities wanted with a view to remove the distrust, which caused such a lot of embitterment among the various communities.

Dr. Besant appealed for unity among the different political parties in the country, and emphasised that India should make out a constitution for herself and not have one made at Westminister. She said that Indian problems should be made a party question at the General election in England and pleaded for military training and the appointment of Indians to high military posts.

C. P. JAIL REFORM.

A meeting of the Committee appointed by the Local Government to suggest modifications in the jail rules in the Central Provinces and Berar was held at Nagpur under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Tambe, Home Member to the C. P. Government.

The conference, it is stated, approved the recommendations of the Local Government to do away with racial distinction and to divide prisoners, both under-trial and convicts, into two classes viz. special class and ordinary class.

Prisoners in special class will be kept separate from that of other prisoners and will be provided with simple furniture by the jail authorities. There will be a special diet scale on the lines of the old diet scale for Europeans suitable for all prisoners in the classes. These prisoners will be allowed special dress or otherwise they might use their own clothing. The classification of convicted prisoners will remain, for the present, in the hands of the Government.

As regards the political prisoners, they will be classed either as special or ordinary prisoners according to the life they led previous to their conviction.

DR. DESHMUKH'S GENEROUS GIFT.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh of Bombay has promised a handsome donation of Rs. 10,000 in case the Dadibai Deshmukh Girls School, a private institution whnch is in existence for the last 15 years in the Nagpur City, is raised to the status of a high school.

At present there is no high school for girls living in the city and Itwari. The St. Ursula Girls' High School, the only girls high school in Nagpur is situated at a great distance from the city. Moreover the accommodation there is very limited.

C. P. QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

The following Hindu team has been selected for the ensuing Central Provinces and Berar Quadrangular Cricket Tournament which begins on Monday, the 18th inst.

Professor M. Ghose (Captain), Govindswamy, M. V. Wagh, Manik Rao, R. K. Rao, Tata Rao, Ganpat Naidu, Laghate, Munje, Jayawant, C. L. Naidu, Reserves: V. R. Sapre, V. C. Dube and D. K. Parande.

The Hindus will meet the Mahomedans in the second round on 21st, 22nd and 23rd inst.

NEHRU HOCKEY SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

The Nehru Hockey Shield Tournament was held at Betul during the last week, 9 teams entered the tourney. In the finals the Betul City defeated the Chhindwara Hindu Club 5-0. Mr. Nehru the Deputy Commissioner, Betul presented the Shields to the winners and a cup presented by Mr. Motilal Pagaria to the runners-up.

22 medals were also presented to the winners and runners-up.

SPORTS AT SAUGOR.

In the finals of a cross country race-distance about 2 miles, Mr. Raj Gopal Naidu stood first covering the distance in 10 minutes and 20 seconds. Mr. Onkar Prasad stood 2nd and covered the distance in 10 minutes and 26 seconds. 47 students took part in the race.

Swimming competition: Distance 50 yards. Mr. Reva Ram Budholia stood first, time 47 semonds. Mr. Shambhoo Prasad Singh 2nd, time 48 seconds.

The Kelkar Challenge Football Cup tournament will commence at Nagpur from the 2nd December, 1929.

C. P. COTTON CROP.

The Director of Industries, Central Provinces in a statement of cotton returns for the week ending 2nd November, 1929 states that 19,451 carts of cotton arrived in all the cotton markets of the Central Provinces and Berar making a total of 38,909 carts since the 1st September, 1929, as against 61,105 and 47,593 carts during the last year and the last year but one.

RAILWAY RATES COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

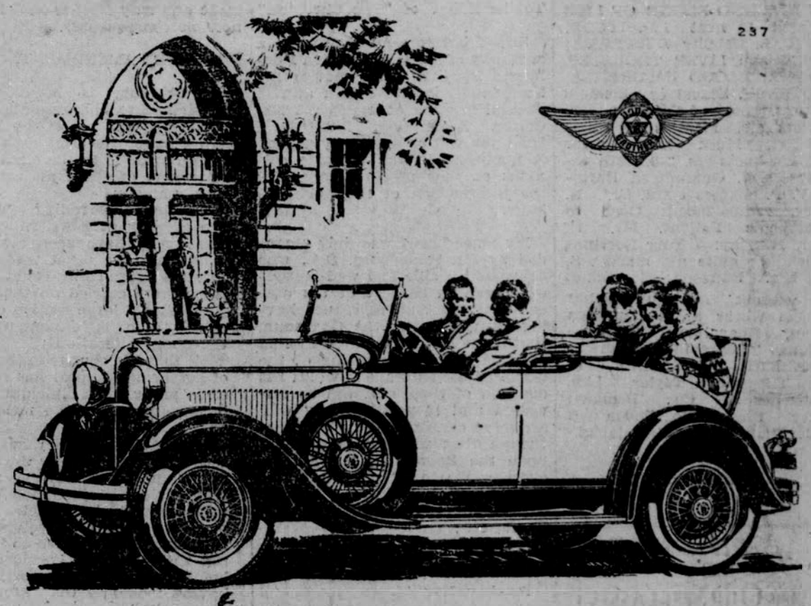
CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

The Railway Rates Advisory Committee will camp in Cawnpore from November 17th to 21st. The first complaint which is against the G.I.P., E.I. and B.N. Railways will be heard on November 18, and the second, against the E.I. Railway, on the following day.—A. P.

RAW JUTES EXPORTS FROM BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

The total exports of raw jutes from Bengal during October amounted to 611,139 bales of 400 lbs., each, of which 548,212 bales were exported from Calcutta and 62,927 from Chittagong.—A. P.



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TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Nov. 15.

Money:—The money position has not altered since last week, call funds being available at about 2 per cent. The undertone of the market, however, seems to be steady. The trade demand shows a small decrease of Rs. 34.57 lakhs. The Bank's cash balance has shrunk to the neighbourhood of Rs 24 crores. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 3-1/4 per cent., two months 3-3/4 per cent., three months 4 1/2 per cent and six months 5 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 8th November shows a decrease of Rs. 169.41 lacs in the Cash balance now standing at Rs. 24,67,82,000 as compared with Rs. 14.56 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 29.28, a decrease of 1.36 per cent. under last week. Loans and cash credits are down by Rs. 17.20 lacs and Rs. 78.59 lacs respectively, while inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 68.72 lacs. Government deposits have decreased by Rs. 187.75 lacs to Rs. 11.01 crores probably due to the beginning of the month requirements. Other deposits have increased slightly by Rs. 3.79 lacs to Rs. 71.61 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

The Gilt-edged market was devoid of interest and prices were almost maintained at the last week's level with comparatively little trading. 3-1/2 per cent opened easy at Rs. 67/13, but recovered to close at Rs. 68-1-6, in other scrips there were fractional price changes. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan slightly bettered to Rs. 101-2, while 1935 and 1933 Bonds were unchanged at Rs. 97-10 and Rs. 100-3 respectively. 5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan receded to Rs. 95-10. 6 per cent. Bonds were steady, 1930 being quoted at Rs. 100-7, 1931 at Rs. 101-8 and 1932 at Rs. 102-8. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan declined to Rs. 105-14. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan was almost unchanged at Rs. 77-3 and 1934-37 at Rs. 90-4. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan eased to Rs. 87, while 1934 Bonds were unaltered at Rs. 95-12.

Latest advices from London indicate that the recent fall in India Sterling stocks is due to the rumours of a New Loan being shortly floated.

It is reported that the 5 per cent. Calcutta Municipal Corporation Debentures for Rs. 20 lacs have been over-subscribed.

There was a further slump on the New York Stock Exchange during this period and prices in many cases have declined nearly 50 per cent. from the highest recorded this year. Conditions are still uncertain and the situation is difficult to prognosticate.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank has reduced its re-discount rate by 1/2 per cent to 4-1/2 per cent. effective 14th November.

The recent contraction of currency by Government is viewed by the Money market in general as an ordinary financial operation. This action has been criticised in some quarters and the ratio question has been dragged in once more, but there is really no justification for these attacks. When the real demand for money makes itself felt, currency can be expended in various ways. The Imperial Bank can borrow from the Paper Currency department up to As. 12 crores against Inland bills and Government can expand both against sterling and rupee securities.

That the real busy season has not yet commenced is obvious from the fact that the Imperial Bank has borrowed nothing so far and that Government are able to borrow by Treasury bills Rs. 1 crore a week at about 5-1/2 per annum for three months, a period during which money should ordinarily be put to more profitable use. When all the factors are taken into consideration, this year must be reckoned as a very abnormal one, particularly as regards international finance. Indian cannot but be affected by world events. As regards the attempted revival of the controversy regarding 1s. 6d. ratio, no serious attention is likely to be paid to this by practical business men.

The currency statement of the 7th November shows a decrease of Rs. 40.24 lacs in note circulation now standing at Rs. 184.42 crores. Silver coins and silver bullion under coinage are down by Rs. 47.03 lacs to Rs. 108.46 crores, and Rs. 7.11 lacs to Rs. 4.57 crores respectively. Gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 32.22 crores. Securities in England have increased by Rs. 13.90 lacs to Rs. 2.84 crores. The metallic reserve rate to circulation is 78.22 as against 78.88 a week ago.

Exchange:—Although the rates of sterling exchange remained at last week's level, the tone of the market was a shade quieter. To-day, however, the market assumed a steadier tone on the reduction of the New York Federal Reserve Bank rate to 4-1/2 per cent. and on the anticipation of a fall in the Bank of England rate next week. The lack of demand for funds to finance crop movements and the absence of the usual volume of export bills are responsible for the present conditions. There were sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5-27/32, while buyers quoted 1s. 5-29/32d. with small business done at 1s. 5-7/8d. The enquiry for all remittances is still relatively small. In the forward market, the following rates obtained:—November 1s. 5-27/32d, December 1s. 5-7/8d. to 29/32d, January/February 1s. 5-15/16d, March 1s. 5-29/32d and April 1s. 5-7/8d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined from dol. 4.87-27/32 to dol. 4.87-5/8, but improved at the close to Dol. 4.87-7/8. French francs kept steady at 133.84, the Belga at 34.86 and the Italian lira at 93.15.

Gold.—The gold market was characterised by a somewhat steady tone for ready which maintained the level of Rs. 21-8-6 per tola. The offtake is estimated at about 10,000 tolas, while stocks on hand have increased to 1-1/2 lacs tolas, owing to fresh arrivals. The price of ready sovereigns declined by 6 pies to Rs. 13-7 owing to large arrivals, while delivery 14th December is quoted at Rs. 13-7-3. In London the quotation for gold, after declining to 84s. 11d. closed at 84s. 11-1/2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-8-6 and Rs. 21-8-0 for ready 21-8-0 and Rs. 21-7-9 for 18th November settlement and Rs. 21-8-3 and Rs. 21-8-0 for 17th December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £25,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £85,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 22,84,777 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected.

It is reported that in the short period during which 6½ p. ct. Bank of England rate was effective, the outflow of gold, though not comparatively checked, was greatly reduced. It is understood that a large amount of gold estimated at about £9 million is on the way to London and it is hoped that the bulk of it will be retained.

SILVER.

After opening easy, the silver market kept fairly steady with the price of ready maintained between Rs. 51-8 and Rs. 51-11 per 100 tolas. Covering by bears and steadier advices from Shanghai and London accounted for the better tone in the local market. America and China Banks were still listless while inter-bazaar business was more active. The offtake has improved to the average of 140 bars a day and stocks on hand now approximate 4,600 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London after declining to 2s. 2-3/4d. during the mid-week, closed at 2s. 2-7/8d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 22-11/16d. and 22-1/2d for ready and 22-7/8d. and 22-3/4d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 51-11 and Rs. 51-8 for ready and 21st November settlement and Rs. 51-13 and Rs. 51-9 for 20th December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £10,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £21,700. The total imports during the week amounted to 10 bars and Rs. 348.966 in coin. This week's shipment from London to India is about . .12 500.

SHARES.

The share market was open for three days during the week. Prices in the stock market were very depressed prior to the closing for the settlement. On the resumption of business on Thursday morning a steadier tone prevailed and some of the leaders showed gains. The Cotton mill section was fairly steady, the following being the fluctuations in the more important shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 746/4-745; Century Rs. 320-318/12; Central India Rs. 472/8; Crescent Rs. 87/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 540-545; Indian Bleaching Rs. 112/8; Indore Malwa Rs. 365-366/4; Kohinoor Rs. 155; New Great Rs. 167/8-166/4; Pearls Rs. 321/4-322/8; Simplex Rs. 45-46/6 and Swadeshi Rs. 396/ixd. 395xd.

The chief interest of the market centered in the miscellaneous section. Tata Steel Ordys. improved from Rs. 64/12 to Rs. 68 and Defds. from Rs. 264/6 to Rs. 278/12. Tata Hydros gained about Rs. 5 to Rs. 1242/8 and Andhra Valleys by Rs. 10 to Rs. 710. Tata Power Ordys. eased from Rs. 630 to Rs. 616/4. Alcocks shares maintained steadiness at Rs. 315. Bombay Burmahs jumped from Rs. 757/8 to Rs. 782/8 on the declaration of a dividend of Rs. 32/8. Bombay Trams kept at Rs. 141/4. Steam shares improved, Bombay Steams being quoted at Rs. 222/8 and Scindias at Rs. 11/14. Bundi Cements were quietly steady at Rs. 16-14 and Indian Cements at Rs. 268/12. Katni Ordys. declined to Rs. 202/8 while Defds. kept unchanged at Rs. 698/12. Railway shares showed no change during the week.

Imperial Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 1367/8 with Contributories at Rs. 338/12. Bank of India shares were unchanged at Rs. 98/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 16/14.

CALCUTTA.

Hessians opened at Rs. 12/8 and after a temporary rally to Rs. 12-12 declined at the close to Rs. 12/5. Jute shares in the Calcutta market were easy.

The following are the gross earnings of the Tata Hydro Electric Companies for the month of October as compared with those of the previous month:—

	Sept. Rs.	Oct. Rs.
Tata Hydros	364,334	416,133
Andhra Valley	449,915	516,787
Tata Power Co.	441,877	471,672

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

Continued weakness in cotton prices reported from America as a result of the developments in the Wall Street has produced easy feeling in the local market and prices have declined further to the extent of ¼ to ½ anna per lb., in almost all kinds of yarns and even at the close the undertone is distinctly weak. As usual in the declining markets, buyers have preferred to wait and watch for developments and have been showing an anxiety for purchasing even at this level. On the other hand, they are waiting better opportunity to buy in bulk and at the moment they have been only buying small quantities just sufficient for their immediate requirements. Reports from consuming districts are yet disappointing and as dealers over there have also been losing in their previous purchases there has been no confidence in the present level of prices and buying is naturally very restricted. It is to be admitted that every article has got a bottom and it seems we are nearing the bottom so far as yarns are concerned. We believe as soon as the declining tendency will be over in the next few days there will be more confidence in the prices and it is possible, satisfactory buying will be made at that time. In the meantime offtake in the market is very restricted and as some of the weak holders are eager to place their yarns in the market at any rate prices are more inclined to decline due to the continued selling pressure. It is very disappointing that dealers now stand to lose in their new year purchases of all kinds of yarns and it will therefore naturally take some time before the present nervousness is removed and sufficient confidence has been brought out in the market.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Manchester yarns are comparatively much higher in prices naturally therefore business for forward deliveries is very small and negligible at present. There has been much turn-over in Japanese and Shanghai Yarns, which prices are very cheap and attractive.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Forward business is only in small lots, but turnover is satisfactory. Arrivals are expected to be heavy and some improvement in prices is hardly expected. Exchange is very steady at present.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The undertone seems to be healthier than what it was and there have been some inquiries in the market particularly for cheap grade yarns. If manufacturers on the other side keep a firm attitude improvement is almost likely.

Our mills have been finding it rather difficult to make further forward sales, but as the rates are now low enough and if the cotton prices go steady and confidence is revived we expect satisfactory forward sales by our mills in their current counts. Reports go to show that most of the mills are now more inclined to take to weaving cloth rather than sell yarns in as much as they do not fare comparatively better in yarns.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co., 105, Apollo Street, Bombay).

Prices per ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 80/-; China Clay, bazaar quality Rs. 70/-.

Prices per Cwt.:—

Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 9-14-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 5-12-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 9-4-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 8-14-0; Maize Starch Pearl, India brand Rs. 11-15-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Indiana brand Rs. 12-7-0; Dextrine (Potato) white Rs. 14-8-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-4-0. Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 5/-; Australian Mutton Tallow, white Rs. 32-4-0; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 45/-; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-4-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro (German), small packing Rs. 7-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English small packing Rs. 8-14-0; Sodium Sulphide, English large packing Rs. 7-14-0; Sodium Sulphide (German) small packing Rs. 8-14-0; Sodium Sulphide (German) large packing Rs. 7-14-0; Bichromate of Potash small packing Rs. 35/-; Soda Ash Rs. 7-2-0, Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 29-8-0; Brown sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 33-8-0; Litharge Flake (French) small packing Rs. 30-4-0.

Price per lb.:—

Hydro Sulphide B. A. S. F. Re. 0-3-9; Hydro Sulphide, English Re. 0-3-0; Aniline Salt, Electro Re. 0-3-1; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-3-6; Acetic Acid No. 0-7-3; Formal-de-hyde Re. 0-3-9.

SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 15.

Morea, Holland, London
Bankura, Fishley, Busreh.
Monafier, Rane, Durban.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 16.

City of Paris, Miller, Karachi.
Ranchi, Brooks, London

LOADING.

Nov. 15.

Steamer Varsova for Persian Gulf.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Ranchi:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Ranchi, will sail to-day from Belard Pier Station at about (1 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Monafier:—The steamer Monafier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S S City of Paris:—The K N Company's steamer City of Paris, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. HOMAYUN.

The Turner Morrison Company's steamer Homayun is sold to Mr. John M. Karavias of Athens (Grease).

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

S S London for Ranchi:—6 cwts lsing glass K M Shroff; 1 bale animal skin H B Ramji and Co; 2 bale sanimal skin A Rasul and Sons.

S S Trieste for Pilsna:—399 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 330 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 16 tons iron scrap H R M Jaitha and Sons.

S S Venice for Pilsna:—20 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Famagarta for Pilsna:—15 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David.

S S Liverpool for Britannia:—60 bales wool raw F F Campbell and Co; 5 bales wool raw Cox and Kings Ltd; 167 wool raw D Koondanmal; 40 bales wool raw R Virchand; 75 bales wool raw Anglo Siem Corporation; 60 bales wool ra A K Calcuttawalla; 75 bales wool raw K Esmail; 150 bales wool raw M Nissim; 127 bales wool raw M Motilal; 36 bales cotton yarn National Transport Co; 1086 cotton raw Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton thread waste K Visram and Co; 125 bales wool raw Bombay Co.

S S Philadelphia for Britannia:—29 casks goat skin Briskey Co.

S S Marseilles for Britannia:—1500 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros; 1000 cwts castor seed Volkart Bros; 195 bales cotton raw H S Mitha.

S S New York for Britannia:—5 bales animal skin A Rasul and Sons.

S S Alexandretta for Britannia:—67 bales cotton twist A H Diab.

S S Port Said for Britannia:—150 bales cotton twist A H Diab.

S S Marseilles for City of Paris:—3000 cwts groundnut seed Birla Bros.

S S Manchester for City of Paris—60 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

S S Liverpool for City of Paris:—1 bale cotton raw Bombay Co.—1 bale cotton raw Bombay Co.

S S Rotterdam for Hoogkirk:—750 cwts groundnut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw Textile Products Limited.

S S Hamburg for Hoogkirk:—16 cwts gum tragacanth E Virji and Co; 55 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 391 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

S S Hamburg for Sturmfels:—10 tons metal borings F Klein; 100 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 110 bales cotton raw K Narandas; 55 bales cotton Anglo Siam Corporation; 48 bales skin cuttings S W Mohmad and Co; 55 bales cotton raw C V Jagjiwan and Co.

S S Antwerp for Sturmfels:—10 bales cotton waste National Transport Co.

S S Ghent for Sturmfels:—11 bales cotton raw Eastern Export and Mercantile Co.

LUCKNOW RACES.

—:o:—

Bold Danby Annexes Army Cup

LUCKNOW Nov. 14.

His Excellency Sir Malcolm and Lady Hailey drove in state to the race course and witnessed to-day's races.

The Army Cup (seven furlongs) resulted as follows:—

Major S G. Walker's BOLD DANBY 9-8, Owner 1

Captain N M Cox and Mr. R. George's CHARLES ALLIE 7-2, Capt. Cox 2

Lt.-Col. E. O. Raymond's SHELTER 9-2 (car. 9-8) Capt. Wilson 3

Major W B Rennis' GRANARY 11-2 Owner 4

Thirteen ran. Won by three-fourths of a length. One and a half lengths between second and third and two lengths between third and fourth.

Betting was as follows: 12 to 1 against Bold Danby, 6 to one against Charles Allie, and Shelter ten to one.

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov 15.

B. C. RATE.
T. T. 1|5 13|16.
D. D. 1|5 27|32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 7-8 Dec.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5 15/16. January
Banks Buying T T 1|5 29|32 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|4 Two Mails.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 22nd November, 13th December.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1-6 5-16 20-27 December

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T. T. 276 1|4.
Banks Selling T T 275 3|4.
Banks Buying T. T. 274-1|2.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 917
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 134 3|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 132 1|4.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 121 3|4.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 151 1|2.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3|4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 7|8.

CROSS RATE—
New York—London 4.87 31|32 14th inst.
Shanghai—London 2|2 7|8 15th inst.
Japan—London 2|- 14th inst.
London—Paris 123.55 14th inst.
London—Belgium 34.860 14th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.16 14th inst.
London—Italy 93.20 14th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4-4-11-1|2 13th inst.; £4-4-11-1|2 14th inst.

Silver London Ready 22 9|16 13th inst.; 22 9|16 14th inst.

Silver London Forward 22 3|4 13th inst.; 22 13|16 14th inst.

Silver New York Ready 49 1|2 13th inst.; 49 3|4 14th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 11|16 per cent 13th inst.; 5 11|16 per cent 14th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 11|16 per cent 13th inst.; 5 11|16 per cent 14th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 1 3-4 per cent nominal.
3 mos 3 1-2 per cent.
6 mos 4 3-4 per cent.
12 mos 4 per cent.

Tone: Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. No special feature. Small business.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 16.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-2.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90|10.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 90/4.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 77|2.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95|12.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86|14.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96-2

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|10.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs 95/10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/3.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101-2

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/8.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105-14

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75|8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 38/7.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-4.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES.—20th November settlement 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-1-0; 5 per cen 1945-55 Rs. 101-1-0.

Tone of Market:—Listless.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

3 months Discounts 5 11|16 per cent.

6 months Discounts 5 11|16 per cent.

Bank of England rate 6 per cent.
Call Money 2 per cent.
One month 2 1|2 per cent.
Three months 4 1|4 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7

RAW COTTON SITUATION.

Heavy Professional Selling.

INDIAN COTTON PRICES NEARING INVESTMENT BASIS.

Messrs. Arjan Khimji Co's Views.

AMERICANS.

The dominating feature during the past week has been the publication of the Bureau Report issued late last Friday the 8th instant. The probable crop production was returned as 15,009,000 bales at an average yield per acre 154.1 lbs. and the amount ginned up to 31st ultimo was 10,889,000 bales. If this estimate proves correct, the total available supply will be 19,483,000 bales against 19,390,000 bales which fetched an average price of 18.54 cents for last year.

While the crop ideas are slightly higher than expected by many private houses, it is somewhat difficult to understand the extreme bearishness with which the week passed. Drastic declines in Wall Street were extended to commodities markets with heavy professional selling causing extensive long-liquidation. Buying power is withdrawn and the persistency with which operators sold contracts, almost regardless of price, had the effect of uncovering many stopless orders on the scale down, he forced execution of which tended greatly to accelerate the decline. Such speculative action as has taken place has also been confined to the bear side, and it soon became obvious that the absorption of contracts by the genuine trade, was entirely insufficient to steam the downward course of values. The last day or two has, however, seen an expanding demand on the part of the trade interests and some scattered covering. Demolished financial condition and the general economic depression have unnerved the bullish element and the future course of the market entirely depends upon the action of powerful American operators. U. S. mill consumption for October amounted to 641,000 bales which shows considerable mill activity.

In many quarters it is claimed that the New York cotton contract which was more or less a paper one as it was not adequately covered with actual cotton is now converted in the Southern delivery having a stock of actual cotton over two million bales is telling on the price. It may be recalled that the cost of carrying cotton from different ports to New York is about 35 points, yet the scarcity of tenderable cotton which hitherto continued at New York commanded considerable premium. Even to-day heavy stocks of cotton at U. S. Ports are reported by reliable sources contain only small quantities of tenderable cotton, and it is anticipated that during the later months of the present season, basis will rule materially harder.

In the present demoralised state of all markets, confidence is impaired and although there is marked absence of buying, we find that there exists extensive short interest which must tell on prices sooner or later.

BOMBAY.

In our market prices reached new low levels in sympathy with the weakness of American cotton. Business in forward contracts has declined considerably and there is little rallying power. Demand for ready cotton is broadening both from mills and export houses.

We are passing through a period of acute economic depression as a result of which our prices have declined to undue low levels. In the year 1926 with American Cotton 12 cents, our Bengals were selling at Rs. 192 per Candy while at present against 17 cents of American cotton, they are selling at Rs. 210 per Candy. Looking to the above disparity, one can easily be tempted to look upon Indian cotton prices at an investment basis, but in view of expected crop movement, there is no disposition to buy owing to dear money.

We believe accumulations of our cotton on declines will eventually result in good profits.

TOILET AIDS

From the beginning of time in every part of the world women have used toilet aids to preserve and improve their beauty, and all the resources of modern science have been used to perfect women's toilet aids.

The best of all preparations for enhancing and preserving the beauty of the complexion are Oatine Cream and Oatine Snow, millions of women now spend five minutes every night massaging Oatine Cream into the skin and supplement this by the use of Oatine Snow during the day. The result is always a smooth velvety and clean looking complexion. No woman can look her best unless she uses Oatine preparations, all women who use them always look their best.

Oatine preparations contain no animal matter whatever, and are untouched by hand during manufacture and packing. Give Oatine preparations a trial by filling in and posting the coupon below

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BOMBAY SATURDAY NOVEMBER 16 1929

MYSTERY ABOUT BOMBAY'S WATER FAMINE.

City Fathers Against Raising Of Water Tax.

FURTHER DISCUSSION ON BUDGET.

The Municipal Budget for 1930-31 as drafted by the Municipal Commissioner was further subjected to criticism by members of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation at the Special Meeting on Friday.

Mr. P. A. Kelly, Commissioner of Police, said he was in complete accord with the views expressed by Mr. Arbuthnot that there was reckless waste of water on the part of those who paid not by meter measurement but on the valuation. He contended that those who wasted water in that manner must be made to pay for the wastage by being made to pay by meter measurement. It would be very unfair to increase the rate for those who paid by meter measurement at present as they were already paying considerably in excess of what it cost the Municipality to supply the water.

"TOO HIGH A CHARGE."

Mr. Kelly pointed out that while his department paid the Municipality in 1921-22 a sum of Rs. 15,500 their bill for 1928-29 had gone up to Rs. 63,000. If the Commissioner's proposal to increase the rate from eight annas to twelve annas was agreed to, he would have to budget for water charges amounting to about a lakh of rupees which was too heavy a charge to be called upon to pay.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar said:

The water tax in the case of unmetered supply must be raised to cover the deficit in the income as against expenditure during the last two years and the next budget year.

"A VERITABLE WHITE ELEPHANT."

Coming to the Expenditure side of the Budget I entirely agree with Mr. Marzban that we are overdoing our duty in the field of Medical Relief. The K. E. M. Hospital has proved a veritable white elephant. But with the white elephant also goes the superstition that "woe betide him who dares to injure him!" I do not know how far it is our duty to provide medical relief for the floating population of Bombay, who have no abiding interest in this city.

Regarding Primary Education, another white elephant of Mr. Marzban, I strongly object to the remark of Mr. Marzban made at the last Budget meeting that it was rank nonsense to talk of educating every citizen. I wonder, Sir, if anybody has ever uttered a greater nonsense at this table. Mr. Marzban has argued that for centuries together their forefathers had gone without education, and therefore they should also go without it. If according to Mr. Marzban the idea of educating every citizen has taken root only since the advent of the Nationalists in the Corporation, then, Sir, all honour to the Nationalists!

NO QUESTION OF LIVING WAGE FOR TEACHERS!

It is evident from figures of expenditure that while the increase in the number of pupils and teachers during the last decade has come to nearly 85 and 65 per cent respectively, that in the total expenditure has gone up to 350 per cent and in that of the teachers' salaries alone to over 400 per cent. Is there any justification for it? And yet there are councillors, who are putting up a stout fight for the increase of the Vernacular Final Teacher's grade. An average teacher passes his Vernacular Final at the age of 15. He secures a job and in most cases his salary supplements the income of his father for at least 10 years and the question of a living wage does not at all arise.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai referring to water charge said:

Though the Commisioner has not recommended any increase in the water charges, yet he has shown us the danger signal. During the last 2 years, there has been a deficit of nearly seven and a half lakhs, and he wants that the charge and the tax on water be increased. However, he is conscious of his weakness. The ratepayers have hardly any breathing time. Crores of Rupes have been spent on the triplication of the Tansa lake, and big hopes were given by the then Commissioner that with the completion of the triplication, water would be supplied to the tune of nearly 90 gallons per day in the course of all twenty-four hours. Not only that, we were also told that even if there was a bad monsoon our stock would be quite enough, and we would not have to fear for years to come. Thus were the public deluded. I strongly object to any suggestion of any increase. It will fall on consumers.

Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji said that he was one with the previous speakers in congratulating the Commissioner on his successful attempts to make the best of a difficult job. The present condition of their finances was the accumulated evil result of years of extravagance stimulated by the artificial prosperity of a boom period. The needs of a modern City like Bombay were great and any amount could be spent with benefit, but in their enthusiasm to achieve the millennium they had to keep the capacity of the tax-payer in mind. This unfortunately was not done in the past with the result that their debt liabilities had grown very much and now they were forced to starve even the most urgent and useful activities. The retrenchments effected on the suggestions of Sir M. Visvesvaraya and Mr. Mehta had not gone far to ease the situation. There was every possibility of some ground being still left untouched and even in those departments where retrenchments had already been effected there was scope for further reductions. It required the cooperation of the Executive who alone could probe into the question and suggest substantial reductions. Although outside advisers can bring to bear their experience in other fields and wider outlook they cannot be expected to know the intricacies of internal working and to retrench all. He therefore heartily supported the suggestion that a man from the Engineering Department should be appointed on special duty to suggest further economies. He would go a step further and suggest that in all other departments similar arrangement should be made.

WHY THEY WERE FACED WITH WATER.

The Commissioner had suggested for their consideration the increase of water tax on valuation and or in meter measurement. But he felt himself doubtful of the propretiy of the suggestion when it had become necessary to curtail the water supply. To the speaker it was a mystery why they were faced with the contingency of short supply so soon after the Tansa Completion Scheme. The shortage of rainfall might be an unfortunate coincidence. He could not but suspect that there was something wrong in the matter of distribution of water supply. For sometime before sanctioning the Tansa Completion Scheme there was a hew and cry about the shortage of water and it was then definitely given to understand that after the Completion Scheme there should be no dearth of water even in the event of inadequate rainfall during two successive years.

MR. MARZBAN'S AMAZING REMARKS.

He was not little surprised at the remarks made by Mr. Marzban concerning their expenditure on Primary Education and Medical Relief. Primary education was a nation-building activity while Medical relief is an obligatory duty of the Municipality and most important from the point of view of public health. While he agreed that they should be very economic in their expenditure on these and other activities I cannot for a moment support the retrograde ideas of the pillar of the Progressive Party. If India had suffered both politically and economically and even physically it was on account of want of education and proper medical facilities. What was after all they were spending on these? The cost of primary education was roughly Rs. 30 lakhs, and that of Medical relief in the city about Rs. 22 lakhs of which 5.50 was for the K. E. M. Hospital and 2.34 for G. S. M. College. So in respect of these two major functions of the Municipality they spent about 4 per cent of the General Tax. Mr. Marzban took particularly objection to our spending anything on the Medical College but he forgot that it was a necessary adjunct to a big hospital like the K. E. M. Hospital. It had been proved by Mr. N. D. Mehta that the K. E. M. Hospital was most economically managed and if they spent a little more on the College it was because they had not yet got the full complement of students yet.

COMMISSIONER ON WATER FAMINE.

The Commissioner said there was a rumour in the city that the water supply was curtailed in the city to put through Vaitarana Scheme. Mr. Dalal assured the House that he had very carefully gone into the question and was convinced that Vaitarna Scheme would have to be taken in hand sooner or later for better supply of water. The rumour had, however, no foundation.

TEMPLE-ENTRY SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Leaders Confer.

ORTHODOXY IN DESPERATE MOOD.

The question of temple entry by the so-called "Untouchables" is assuming increasing importance. There is great commotion among the orthodox section in the city. Both the parties are now in dead earnest and they are busy organising their forces. As against the public opinion that is bound to range itself on the side of the "untouchables", orthodoxy has been trying hard to secure on their side the help of the police. The leaders of "untouchables" seem to be enthusiastic about their task but with one deference to them. One cannot help saying that they have not yet made any organised effort to establish a close contact with thousands of "untouchables" who are really the chief party concerned. The lack of organisation has always been regarded as weak point in a Satyagrah campaign and the leaders of "untouchables" have got to bear this in mind.

TRUSTEES IN DESPARATE STRAITS.

That the trustees of some of the temples are being driven to desparation is evident from the fact that they have put up painted boards and notices on the temple gates declaring these temples as "a private property" and on that account prohibiting entrance without permission. All eyes are now directed to the decision which the leaders of "untouchables" would take at their private meeting at the Damoder Thackersey Hall.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, Nov. 15.

The Central Arabian Sea depression has probably become unimportant. Conditions continue to be unsettled in southeast Arabian Sea. Rainfall has been widespread in south of the Peninsula and local in Upper Burma with a few falls in Lower Burma.

The chief amount of rainfall are:—Yamethin one inch; Maymyo three quarters; Mandalay a half; Minbu and Kyaukpyu a quarter each; Karwar two; Salem one and a half; Vellore and Cuddapah one each; Cochin, Bellary, Coonoor and Madras three quarters each; Marmagao and Kodaikanal a half each and Trichinopoly and Nellore a quarter each.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to continue in south of the Peninsula and extent along the west coast.

BOMBAY YOUTH CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Sjt. Subash Bose To Preside.

TO BE HELD ON NOV. 30 AT AHMEDABAD.

Mr. Rohit Mehta and Mr. Satyendra Diwan, Joint Hon. Secretaries Ahmedabad Youth League write:—

It has been finally decided to hold the Youth Conference at Ahmedabad on 30th November and 1st December, Saturday and Sunday.

Efforts are made to make the Conference a huge success. The Reception Committee has elected Sjt. Subhash Chandra Bose, the well-known leader of Young India and a fearless champion of Independence, as the President of the Conference.

The Conference meets at a very critical time in the political history of India and the recent Viceregal Announcement will be one of the main issues before the Conference. We trust every young man and woman of the Presidency will attend the Conference and join in voicing the feelings and thoughts of youths regarding the present situation of our country.

ADMISSION TICKETS.

Admission to the Conference will be by tickets, Re. 1, for visitors and Annas eight for Delegates. The tickets will be had from the Conference Office at Ahmedabad.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Arrangements will be made for the boarding and lodging of the Delegates coming from outside. Delegates will be charged Annas 8 for one meal and Annas 12 for two meals in a day. Delegates are requested to inform the Secretaries on or before 25th November. No arrangements will be made for Delegates informing later than this date.

MAHASABHA CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Mr. Jayakar To Preside.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15.

It is understood that Mr. Jayakar will preside over the next Annual Session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha to be held at Bazwada during the Easter.—A. P.

MOVEABLE COLUMN PROCEEDS TO WANA.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Nov. 15.

It is understood that now that road-making operations are complete moveable column has proceeded along way to Wana where it will remain in camp.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

POONA, Nov. 15.

PARVATI TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA.

Despite the orders of Sardar Mazumdar, the Chief Trustee of the Parvati Temple to allow untouchables volunteers to reach the steps leading to the main gate of the Parvati Temple, the watchmen posted at the temple prevented ten satyagrahi volunteers from going near the steps when they went there this afternoon to offer satyagraha. Rajbhoj, leader of Satyagraha, is alleged to have been roughly handled by the watchmen. The Satyagrahis later returned unsuccessful, the doors of the temple being closed.

At this evening's meeting of the Poona City Municipality Mr. Subhedar Ghatge moved a resolution congratulating satyagrahi volunteers and condemned the attitude of those caste Hindus who injured them on the 13th and 18th ultimo. Several amendments were moved. One of the amendments which declared that the resolution was outside the sphere of the Municipality's work, was carried by a majority.—A. P.

MR. SHIVA RAO SEES RED.

—:o:—

Future Of Indian Trade Unionism.

"SHALL MOSCOW CALL THE TUNE."

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

"Shall Moscow call the tune" asks Mr. B. Shiva Rao, President, Madras Labour Union in a statement to the Press, referring to the next session of the All-India Trade Union Congress, which will be held at Nagpur at the end of November. "On the answer it furnishes," he observes, will depend the future of the Trade Union Movement in India, whether it is to profit by the experience and cooperation of the Trade Unions in other parts of the world, or adopt a policy of deliberately fostering class antagonism and encouraging industrial unrest."

TASK BEFORE NAGPUR CONGRESS

Mr. Shiva Rao invites the attention of representatives of the trade unions who will attend the Nagpur Session to the danger of the movement going into the hands of those who have no faith in trade unionism, but who will make every effort to capture it for their own ends. It was by a bare majority that we were able to prevent this at Jharia in December last year. Moscow is dissatisfied with the result and will not be content until it is reversed. Important subjects will come before the Nagpur Session for decision. Our attitude towards the Whitley Commission will have to be determined—whether it is to be boycott or cooperation. The proposal to hold an Asiatic Labour Congress in April next is another matter of the greatest importance to us. To the extent that the Congress is a success and a reality will Moscow find its mission in the East disappear.

"BE FOREWARNED."

Concluding Mr. Shiva Rao says:—"Let us be careful, for we are responsible for the happiness and welfare of the workers who trust us because we have been faithful in the past to their interests. Within the last two or three years, sessions of our Trade Union Congress have been stormy and reflected but little of the spirit which should animate us. Let us be forewarned and forearmed for the test of rival principles at Nagpur and realise, in time, that between trade unionism and communism there is no common ground."—A. P.

ENGINEER'S CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

—:o:—

"Alleged Wrongful Dismissal."

GUJRAT, Nov. 14.

Appropos the notice to the Secretary of State, a civil suit has been instituted in the court of the Senior Sub-Judge, Gujarat, by Mr. Hari Ram Vaid, lately temporary engineer of Irrigation Department.

The plaintiff claims Rs. 30,000 as damages for his wrongful suspension and unlawful dismissal and removal from his post as Sub-Division Officer of Gujarat. He further prays for the grant of the injunction calling upon the Secretary of State to withdraw formally the alleged order of dismissal.

The plaintiff was represented by R. B. Badri Dass, M.A., Advocate of Lahore and Mr. Bodh Raj.—Free Press.

—:o:—

A meeting of Muslim Leaders of Kodinar has expresses its "strong disapproval at the propaganda calculated to create communal tension by certain Hindu agitators" in connection with the

Lahore.—Amidst impressive ceremonies the Governor of Punjab unveiled on Thursday afternoon in the Lawrence Hall a portrait of His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey.—A. P.

DR. THACKER IN WITNESS BOX.

HELPED RAMABAI OUT OF COMPASSION.

"AN ADVOCATE OF FEMALE EDUCATION."

The hearing of the "Nurse Case" was further resumed on Friday afternoon by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. In this case Ramabai Dinanath, a nurse, claims maintenance for her two daughters from Dr. C. S. Thacker, Assistant Professor, Grant Medical College, alleging that the latter, under promise of marriage, carried on intimate relationship with her.

DR. THACKER IN WITNESS BOX.

Dr. C. S. Thacker, the respondent, then entered the witness box and was examined by his counsel, Mr. C. N. Kanuga.

Witness said that he was an L. M. S. of the Bombay University and a Fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was an Assistant Professor of Physiology in the Grant Medical College. He had been in that College for the past 12 years. On three occasions, he acted as Professor in the place of Major Bhatia, the Dean. For some time, he was an examiner on Physiology in the Universities of Lucknow, Lahore, and Mysore. His services were lent temporarily to the Lucknow University where he worked for some time recently as professor. After describing his Association with other medical and educational institutions, witness said that he had been practising as a medical practitioner for the past 19 years at Santa Cruz. In 1921, he was deputed by the Government of India for post-graduate study in Physiology and Biochemistry in England. He returned to India in June, 1922. He emphatically denied having carried on an intrigue with the applicant. He also denied that children were born to her by him.

"MET HER AT A PATIENT'S"

Proceeding, witness deposed that he first came to know the applicant in 1924 at Santa Cruz where the latter had been to attend a woman during confinement. He went to that patient's house on a professional call. Again, he met the applicant in February, 1927, in Bombay at the Baby Week Exhibition. He was then running a stall in the Exhibition as one of the members of the Executive Committee. One evening, Sis terJosephine visited his stall and he accompanied her towards the stalls in the Exhibition. In front of the Infant Welfare Society stall, the Lady Superintendent invited them to enter. Then there was a conversation about untrained nurses employed by the Society. After a few minutes conversation, he returned to his stall.

Two days later, the applicant approached him on the Exhibition grounds and said: "Doctor Saheb, don't you know me." He replied that he could not recollet, but asked her what she wanted. She stated that he had seen her at the Marwadi lady patient's house at Santa Cruz and that there was some difficulty about her continuance in her service. She then narrated her difficulties.

Continuing, witness said that the applicant had told her: I have been trained in a private institution. But the Secretary of Welfare Society does not recognise that proficiency certificate and she asks me to undergo training. I cannot afford to undergo a long period of training. Can you help to get me some concession."

Did you gather what concession she desired?—I understood she wanted a shorter period of training. I said that I was helpless. I told her she should approach the authorities of the Bombay Nursing Association. She then requested me to introduce her to them.

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION.

Proceeding, witness said that three weeks later, the applicant met him on the ground floor of the Grant Medical College where he gave her a letter of introduction to the Secretary of the Nursing Association. He saw her again about three months afterwards in the ante-room of his office. She told him then that she got a reply from the Secretary of the Nursing Association asking her to undergo six months' training in midwifery course. He asked her to see the Superintendent of the Infant Welfare Society when she knew, for admission.

ASKED HIM TO HELP HER OUT OF DIFFICULTY.

Ramabai was admitted into the Motlibai Hospital in March and she said that there was some difficulty in that now her salary had been stopped she could not maintain herself. Her husband was a petty clerk, and, therefore, requested the doctor to find out some way for her to get some monetary help during the period of her training. He told her that he did not know of any fund out of which she could get this pecuniary help but, if she knew of any such fund, she could bring an application and he would help her to put it through.

She went away and some days afterwards came again. She was waiting in the corridor of the laboratory and asked him if he had thought of any manner in which she could be helped. He against said he did not know anything. She said, her condition was really pitiable. She could not support herself and study and if he could not manage to obtain her money anyhow, she would not be able to continue her training and rejoin her service. He expressed his inability and went for his lecture.

IN A MOMENT OF COMPASSION.

After the lecture, he found her waiting in the corridor. She again told her story and cried. She said she was a Hindu with a family. In a moment of compassion, he told her that he would pay Rs. 25 a month for six months if that was her only difficulty. Accordingly he paid her for three months. The first payment was made in the laboratory. The second payment was also made in the same place a month after. The third time a Hindu boy went to his laboratory and gave a chit to His boy. The note said, that the applicant was busy in the ward and requested him to send the money through the ward boy. The ward boy also replied to his questions, that she was in the ward. He gave the money to the boy and the boy left. He had not made any payments to the applicant with the exception of these three payments.

WHY HE WENT TO HER PLACE.

Proceeding, the doctor said there were fifteen doctors and assistants working in the laboratory. Sometime about the time of the last payment, a Mahratta came to the laboratory while he was working there. The Maratha informed him that nurse Ramabai had sent him to request the doctor to go and see her as she was ill. He replied he was busy and would not be able to go. The Maratha then requested him to see her in the evening. He also said, that she was living at Kalbadevi Road. On his representing his difficulties to find the place, the Maratha said he would remain at the entrance of the lane, where the telegraph office at 4 o'clock. He then went away. After finishing his work on his way to the Fort, he went to Kalbadevi.

LETTER FROM AHMEDNAGAR.

After this incident he got a letter from Ramabai in July last from Ahmednagar, saying that she was anxious to return to Bombay and requesting him to send her some money to enable her to resume her work. Shown a copy of the letter, filed by the aplicant, he said, the copy was not a correct one, which he received. He had not been able to find the original. He, however, did not send her any money. Thereafter he received a notice from Mr.

(Continued On Page 10.)

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 9.

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